PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,117—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th „
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	5000	B. F. Briscoe	13th „
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	20th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	18th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	755	W. B. Andrews	25th „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	21st Oct.

The s.s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

I. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Lidin	Sunday. 3rd October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	Friday. 29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—5, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay FrancoisJoseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashe or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made at THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

[illegible]AL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths [illegible] Grouping of Passengers.

[illegible]GH TICKETS issued available from any Railway [illegible] India to all parts of the Globe.

[illegible]NENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow[illegible] of Journey at all places of interest.

[illegible]NGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at [illegible] Continental Ports and Cities.

[illegible]CED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties [illegible]onaries.

[illegible]ARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets [illegible] part of the world to India.

[illegible]L COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

[illegible]CED FARES for Military Officers, Government Offi[illegible] Missionaries to Europe via China [illegible]

[illegible]Y BAGGAGE received, forwarded [illegible]

[illegible] ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

[illegible]LAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for [illegible] Travellers in all parts of the World.

[illegible] issued at the Exchange of the day.

[illegible]IGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought [illegible]

[illegible] CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest [illegible] the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 [illegible]ived. Rate of interest on application.

[illegible]ENSIONS collected and every [illegible] Money Agency transacted.

[illegible] free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about 8th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 2nd Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. [illegible]

NOTICES.

S. S. BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the above Fund will be held in the Bai Bhicaiji Bengalee Girls' School, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1897, at 5 P.M., to transact the following bussiness:—

(1.) Selection of a site for the Statue.

(2.) To decide upon the final disposal of the Balance of the Fund.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJI GOKULDAS,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
DARASHAW RUTTONJI CHICHGAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS AND TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, 1897, for the purchase of—

21 Lots of TOOLS and MACHINERY and SCRAP BRASS.

Now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender forms must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

3. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th September, 1897.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Ship-owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers per month for the purposes of the Association or otherwise between the 1st day of January, 1898, and the 31st day of December with interval of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each steamer, one first class steamer of from 1,200 to 3,000 tons net Register from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Liverpool and to ship in each of such steamers at either of the said two ports. Such packages of piece-goods belonging to any members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at either of the above ports 2 days before time of sailing each steamer running as aforesaid to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association Severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may order to import from Great Britain into Bombay but will not Guarantee any particular amount of packages.

3. A Contract is to be entered into embodying the above terms contained in a draft which can be seen at the office of the Association and to which the Agents in Bombay of the owners will be made parties so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms.

The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next, up to 1 P. M.

No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual lines will have preference over those of Connections of Lines.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece Goods Native Dealers' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 29th September, 1897.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION OF A NOTIFICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTES BY HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMEMT.

HIS EXCELLENCY the MINISTER to HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT, with the sanction of His Highness the Nizam, desires to raise a LOAN of TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS of HALLI SICCA RUPEES, for State purposes, on the following conditions:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued in the form annexed to this Notification.

3. The Loan will bear interest at 6 (six) per cent. per annum, and the interest will be paid at the end of every six months of the Fasli year, i. e. on the 31st Ardibehisht (April) and 30th Aban (October).

4. The principal will not be repayable before the 30th Aban 1326 Fasli (A. D. 1917).

TENDERS.

5. Tenders for the whole or part of the loan will be received at the office of the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, until midday on the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November (897).

6. Tenders must be for Halli Sicca Rupees 500, or any multiple of Halli Sicca Rupees 500. They must be written in the form annexed and enclosed in sealed envelopes, bearing the superscription "Tender for Loan," written in clear characters.

7. The Tenders should clearly state at what rate per hundred rupees the tenderer engages to accept the Promissory Notes, and in stating this rate the amount should be distinctly given in rupees or rupees and annas; for instance, if the tenderer wishes to subscribe to the loan at the rate of Rs. 100, or Rs. 102 or Rs. 99 per cent., he should state the rate in figures and words: it is not sufficient to state that the Notes will be taken at par or two per cent. premium or one per cent. discount. If any person wishes to subscribe at different rates for different amounts the rates should be separately given for each amount, both in figures and words as above explained. Tenders which are not clearly expressed as above required will be considered as being at par.

8. Tenders must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

DEPOSITS.

9. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit. If the amount tendered for is less than one lakh, the deposit must be two per cent.; if the amount tendered be one lakh or upwards, the deposit must be one per cent.

10. The following will be accepted as deposits:—

1. Cash.
2. Receipts from any Treasury of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
3. Shares of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
4. Treasury Bonds, His Highness the Nizam's Government.
5. Currency Notes of the British Government.
6. Promissory Notes standing in the names of the tenderers.

NOTE.—Railway Shares, Treasury Bonds and Promissory Notes tendered as deposits should be endorsed over to the Accountant-General.

Deposits tendered in British Government rupees, will be accepted at the rate of British Government Rs. 100 to HalliSicca 120.

11. When a tender is accepted and an Allotment certificate is granted, the cash deposited may, if so desired, be regarded as part of the loan; but if the whole of a tender is not accepted, only so much of the deposit as may be in respect of the amount accepted, will be considered as part of the loan, and on this amount interest will be allowed from the date of opening of the tenders.

12. If an Allotment certificate is issued, and the total amount of the tender is not paid, the deposit accompanying such tender will be forfeited.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

13. His Excellency the Minister reserves the right to publish before the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) the minimum rate below which no tender will be accepted. But if this rate is not published, it will be reduced to writing under the signature of His Excellency, or any other officer who may be authorized by him in that behalf, and forwarded in a sealed cover to the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, before the opening of the tenders. This rate, however, will not be made known until some tender is refused on the ground that it is lower than this rate.

14. All tenders will be opened in public on the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) by the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, in his office at twelve o'clock noon.

15. Tenders at the minimum rate and at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate.

16. If the tenders offered at the lowest rate accepted exceed the amount available for issue, allotments will be made in proportion, but no note will be issued for less than Rs. 500.

CERTIFICATES OF ALLOTMENT.

17. As soon after the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd Novembe 1897) as may be possible, the Accountant-General will gran certificates in the names of the tenderers, stating the amoun of the Promissory Notes to be issued to them, and list of such names will be hung up in the Central Treasury, the Accountant-General's Office, and the offices of the Talukdars of Districts, under His Highness' Government.

18. Every person in whose name an Allotment certificate has been issued, must pay at intervals of one month the amount allotted to him in three instalments, as follows:—

First instalment of rupees 35 per cent. on the 28th Dhye 1307 Fasli (22nd December, 1897).

Second instalment of rupees 35 per cent. on the 30th Bhymon 1307 Fasli (22nd January, 1898).

Third and remaining instalment on the 30th Isfandar 1307 Fasli (1st February 1898).

But the whole or part of any Allotment may be paid at any time after the receipt of the Allotment certificate before any instalment is actually due.

19. Any Allotment certificate may be exchanged by application to the Accountant General for certificates of equal aggregate value, each of which may be for a smaller amount.

20. The amount due for the Promissory Notes can be paid into the Central Treasury in the City or the District or Tahsil Treasuries, and receipts will be given to persons making such payments.

21 When the full amount of any Certificate of Allotment is paid up, the holder of such certificate may present the Treasury receipt and obtain a Promissory Note from the Accountant General. Each Note will be of the value of Rs 500, or a multiple of Rs. 500, and the interest thereon will be calculated at the rate of six per cent. from the 31st Ardibehisht 1307 Fasli, (4th April 1898), and the holder of the Note will also be entitled to the interest up to that date, or he may by paying interest at the above rate from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October 1897 to the dates on which he may have made payments, obtain Promissory Notes as above bearing interest from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October, 1897.

22. These Promissory Notes if deposited as security in any Court or Government office, will be regarded as a deposit made in cash.

FORM OF TENDER FOR LOAN.

I do hereby state, that, in accordance with the Notification published by His Highness the Nizam's Government regarding the issue of a loan bearing interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, I am willing to tender a sum of Rs. at the rate of Rs. under the terms and conditions set forth in the aforesaid Notification. I send herewith a sum of Rs. in the shape of as a deposit, and agree that in case my tender is accepted, I will pay into the Treasury the said sum of Rs. by instalments as follows:—

Please intimate the results of this tender to me at the following address:—

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.

Hyderabad (Deccan Promissory Note Halli Sicca Rs. bearing interest at the rate of per cent. No. of 13 Fasli.

His Excellency the Minister to His Highness the Nizam's Government does hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of H. S. Rs. from as a loan, and for and on behalf of the Government promises that the said sum of H. S. Rs. will be repaid by His Highness the Nizam's Government to the said his heirs, executors or assigns, or to the person to whom this Promissory Note may be transferred by endorsement, after the year [illegible] Fasli, on a date to be notified three months before the date of such repayment, and that up to that date interest at the rate of Rs. per cent. per annum shall be paid every half year, that is to say on the 31st Ardebahisht and 30th Aban in each Fasli year at , the said interest ceasing to be paid after the date above specified for the repayment of [illegible]

CARTRIDGES LOADED ON THE FIELD SYSTEM

TRADE MARK

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

Prepare all Cartridges sent out by them on this system, and employ only the very best materials.

POWDER BY—CURTIS AND HARVEY,
PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE,
SCHULTZE AND CO.

ELEY'S WADS AND CASES

SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

Per 100 .... Rs. 10
Per 1,000 .... „ 90

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT [illegible] all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE [illegible] and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 1[illegible] per dozen. &c., &c.

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ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL, CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

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4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SOAPS,

The Original and only reliable Brand.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets.
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Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic.

(Used by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when in India)

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet.

Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-heat and other Skin irritation.

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"For some time before I left India I used your Carbolic Soaps with much advantage—indeed I ceased to use any other. I found none so soothing to the discomfort caused by Prickly-heat, profuse perspiration, and other sources of dermic irritation."

BEST FOR HORSES & DOGS [illegible]

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,

Cures Mange, destroys [illegible] healthy tone to the skin, [illegible] unpleasant odours. [illegible] Rasati, or Mud Fever on Horses, [illegible] has proved a cure for [illegible] suitable for washing floors and [illegible] with insects, or where Contagious Diseases are present.

USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.

In 1 lb., & 2 lb. Jars, at 1s. [illegible] each; 4 & [illegible] lb. [illegible] 1s. [illegible] each [illegible]

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AWARDED 75 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

CAUTION!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:—

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS' Mess, Kirkee, will not hold themselves responsible for any DEBTS that may be incurred by their MESSMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant H. H. MOORE, 14th Regiment, M. I., who died at Bilaspur, C. P., on the 18th September 1897, are requested to submit the same to the undersigned before the 31st October 1897, after which date no claims will be considered.

G. V. BURROWS, 14th Regt., M. I.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 5th instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, for DASERA (Hindu) Holiday.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES, No. 20473 and 21068 of the Tapty Valley Railway Company standing in the names of Motilal Jethalal and BAI DAYA, widow of GOVINDLAL AMRATLAL respectively. Finder will be rewarded. Apply at Karamchund Premchund, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay; dated 1st October 1897.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

KATNI LIME.

THE Best, Purest, Whitest and Cheapest LIME in India. Exclusively used by the authorities in Checking Plague in Bombay and Poona. Used by the Government and Public of India for the last twenty-four years. Unequalled in whitewashing, building and plastering. Unslaked delivered in Bombay in bags and freight paid about Rs. 25 per ton. Agents Wanted.—H. F. COO[illegible] SONS, Lime Works, Katni.

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A [illegible] of the [illegible]

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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MEGHJI TOOLSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business under the names and styles of GOCULDAS TOOLSIDAS and MATHURADAS TOOLSIDAS respectively.

MANEKVAHOO, widow of the said deceased, residing at Manordas Street, within the Fort the Sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased..............................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. R. BINNING.
The 30th day of September, 1897.

MADHAVJI VIRJI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ship's Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for six months from October, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, will be received upto 4th October, 1897, at the Society's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where forms of Tender and Specification and other information can be obtained.
24th September 1897.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in parts of Rajputana and on the borders of the Jeypore State and in view of the Stringent regulations still in force in regard to Railway and other travellers the Jeypore Horse and Cattle Fair is POSTPONED from the 11th October, 1897, to a date in December, 1897, to be hereafter fixed, of which due notice will be given.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WEEKLY EXPRESS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN carrying the OVERLAND MAILS, leaves Bombay Victoria Terminus weekly about five hours after the Mail Steamer is signalled and for convenience of passengers proceeding in the direction of Calcutta, arrangements have been made for a Special Service of through carriages to be attached to this train, which will perform the journey from Bombay to Calcutta in about 40 hours, making short halts only at principal Stations.

First-class passengers only with their servants, 3rd class, and luggage, are carried by the train commencing with the first Weekly Express Train in October; a dining Car will be provided in which meals and other refreshments will be served, at reasonable rates.

FARES—
Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 100, including use of the dining Car.
Bombay to other Stations at which the train stops ordinary rates.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of the Special Service by the Weekly Express are requested to notify their intention to the Purser on board the Steamer before reaching Aden, so that advice by wire may be sent to Bombay.

Intending passengers by the Express should be particular to have their luggage all ready for landing immediately on arrival of the Steamer, so that no time may be lost in passing it ashore.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

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FIXED PERIOD deposits [illegible]d at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per c[illegible] [illegible]onths.
GUARANTEED PE[illegible] [illegible]ARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per m[illegible] [illegible]d interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annu[illegible]
LOANS and A[illegible] [illegible]n Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewell[illegible] security with prompt attention.

[illegible] [illegible]old for the Mofussil [illegible]rticulars to

[illegible]E & Co.,
[illegible]aging Agents.
[illegible] [illegible]nfluential and [illegible]e arranged.

[illegible]WAY

[illegible]PLY of [illegible]e year [illegible] from [illegible] one [illegible]ES- [illegible]ers

[illegible]MS
[illegible] ETC.

[illegible] Wooden Beams. [illegible]engths in Stock. [illegible]Railway Station in [illegible]

[illegible]tes, Galvd. Corrd. [illegible]Pipes, etc.

[illegible]E & Co.,
[illegible]HANTS,
[illegible]ORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible]ECTACLES.
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[illegible] to the notice of the [illegible]aring community, our fol[illegible] [illegible]ST:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	60	28	16
[illegible]es	50	24	16
[illegible]	50	28	16

[illegible]ers as above but fitted with [illegible]es, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and [illegible]ction on Steel. The new Gold [illegible]" Frames, fitted with Menist's [illegible] prices as above.
[illegible]tterns in Frames always in Stock. [illegible]UTED by the most EXPERI[illegible]MEN at reasonable rates. OCU[illegible]TIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR[illegible]

SPECIAL.

[illegible] VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE [illegible]SSES, are invaluable to people who [illegible] extreme glare of a tropical climate. [illegible]ased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or [illegible], Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, [illegible]with folding sides, folders and Globular [illegible], from Rs. 5 per pair.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
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Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star.
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CHAMPAGNE,
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CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on [illegible] Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to [illegible] on application.
[illegible] may be obtained on application.
[illegible] are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
[illegible] of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial [illegible] of the World.
The Comptoir [illegible] d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department [illegible] at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very [illegible] fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards [illegible] Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal [illegible] and Shops.
[illegible] Rooms, Telephone, all Necessary arrangements [illegible] and despatching Correspondence [illegible] Safes or parts thereof wherein [illegible] which they do not wish to [illegible] Rooms for the storage of [illegible]
[illegible] Coupons, &c., on [illegible] cashed for customers without [illegible] and other [illegible] through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

E. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettal.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 2 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
15 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

[illegible]LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTU[illegible]

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's [illegible] see that they get the genuine article. W[illegible] substitutes are sometimes palmed off by [illegible] The words "Lincoln and Midland Count[illegible] Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Gove[illegible] "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," bl[illegible] WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUIN[illegible]

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME [illegible] INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS [illegible] INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Co[illegible] Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects [illegible] accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified S[illegible] of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charm[illegible] walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Libra[illegible] Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. A[illegible] ply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
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65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary. Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1896.

Net Premiums		£826,16[illegible]
Profit—excluding Interest.	£84,800	
Interest on Investments...	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS
£4,363,174.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	[illegible]
1876	£240,739	[illegible]
1886	482,110	[illegible]
1896	836,165	[illegible]

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—2, Forbes Street.

WM. D. GRAHAM,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.
The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how [illegible] of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Manager and [illegible]
Albert Building, Bombay.

[illegible] SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. [illegible]
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AN[illegible]
COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BO[illegible]

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, H[illegible] [illegible] Selected for local and Up[illegible] [illegible] on the most approv[illegible] [illegible]rvision. [illegible]ngle (Rs 15), and doubl[illegible] [illegible] Raw Walers Char[illegible] [illegible] Sale, or [illegible]

[illegible]

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,317½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mgo.	10,000 15,500	10	100 75	10 p.c.	150
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,080
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000 dvd 14 x		20½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125 dv Rs12½		137 1-2
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200 dvdRs25		225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880 dvdRs15		305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	... dvd Rs 8		85
Fort	150	8,500	500 "25+80		1,000
French	300	500	500 dvdRs30		515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500 dvdRs40		337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100 dvdRs11		135
Khangaum	240	450	450 Rs 40		475
Mahova Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	83	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125 dvd Rs 4		98 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 dvd Rs25		357 1-2
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	600	500 dvd Rs60		565
New Indian	4,000	125	125 dvd Rs 1		165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	2,0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
[illegible]		500	10 dvd Rs65		1,120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad'v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
[illegible]	1,500	1,100	all		530
Anglo Indian	1,345	...	90	Nil	48
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. Ld.	615	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
[illegible] S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bel-[illegible])	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.40		720
Bombay Cotton Co.	600	500	500 dvdRs.30		615xd
Bombay Na[illegible] Manfg.	500	1,000	1,000		800
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.5		730
[illegible]	1,000	500	500 dvdRs.50		1,710
[illegible] Mills Co.	800	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.30		735
[illegible] of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.50		1,025
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	... dvdRs.12		560
[illegible] Mills	600	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.3		5.0
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.15		9?0
[illegible]	1,400	50	500 dvdRs.10		515
[illegible]	400	250	all dvdRs.20		250
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
[illegible]	2,100	500	50 dvd 25		570
[illegible]	1,250	1,000	1,000 dvdRs. 0		560
[illegible]	875	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.35		620
[illegible]	700	500	500	40	650
[illegible]	1,500	500	500	25	710xd
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,555
[illegible] Cotton	900	500	500 dvdRs.15		505
[illegible] Manfg.	990	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.50		825
[illegible]	1,100	500	500	20	655
[illegible]	600	500	500 dvdRs.20		225
[illegible]	1,800	250	250 dvdRs.7½		290xd
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.20		810
[illegible] Mills	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
[illegible]	750	1,500	,000 dvdRs.30		800
[illegible]	400	250	250	Nil	950
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.35		750
[illegible]	3,300	100	100 dvdRs.10		250xd
[illegible]	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.50		1,050
[illegible]	350	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.100		3,300
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
[illegible]	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
[illegible]	4,000	1,000	1,000 dvdRs 70		2,410
[illegible]	5,000	250	250 dvdRs. 5		115
[illegible]	2,050	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.75		2,160
[illegible]	4,000	250	250 dvdRs.15		250
[illegible]	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
[illegible]	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	175
[illegible]	5,725	625	625 dvd Rs3		320
[illegible]	743	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs10		1,310
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs1		855
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs30		1,225
[illegible]	1,500	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs50		915
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs60		2,025
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs40		825
[illegible]	1,000	500	500	15	185
[illegible]	1,212	250	250 dv Rs.12½		345
[illegible]	1,300	250	250 dvdRs.20		3.0
[illegible]	1,600	500	500	25	310
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
[illegible]	3,000	500	500 dvdRs.15		845
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		625
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	515
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	410xd. 500nom.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	765
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Half yearly.

[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

[illegible] has not abandoned the crusade
[illegible] in the Army, which was a
[illegible] in India. He has
[illegible] at a great meeting of the
[illegible] which will be held
[illegible] Highness the Duke of York
[illegible] for the first time in his
[illegible] captain of the ship
[illegible] a very brief time
[illegible] during manœuvres
[illegible] Royal Highness was
[illegible] as commander.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 2-12m., 2-52a. Low water, 8-54m., 8-56a.
Discussion of a scheme for Female education, Bengalee Girls' School, 4 p.m.
S. S. Bengalee Memorial Fund, Bengalee Girls' School, 5 p.m.
Rugby Football Tournament concludes.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Islam Gymkhana.
B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Parel Gymkhana.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
Y. M. C. A. vs. B. V. A.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 4-22m., 4-10a. Low water, 10-31m., 10-9a.
P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 17th inst., due to arrive, daylight.

CRICKET.

Islam Gymkhana vs. Indo-Portuguese (return).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Afghan entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Imperatrix, Oriental, and Nevassa left the dock yesterday.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Arthur Richardson, Ph. D., F. C. S., at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject; "The Forces latent in Man."

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September last was 3,593, the daily average being 120, and the number of new admissions, 847—Parsees 852, Hindus 768, Mahomedans 937, and Christians 1,036. Forty-three children were vaccinated during the month.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30, this evening:—

March ......Regina Margherita ......L. Bernardini.
Overture ......Banditen Streiche ......Suppe.
Selection......I. Lombardi ......G. Verdi.
Valse ......Donau Wellen......I. Ivanovici.
Song......Return and Stay ......R. Allen.
Polka ......The Star of England......J. Farell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

VETERINARY SURGERY IN BOMBAY.—As was announced in our advertising columns the other day, the old-established firm of Stephens and Sons, Veterinary Surgeons, has been reconstructed. Hereafter, the business will be carried on by Mr. W. Stephens, senior partner in the old firm, and his son, Mr. C. Stephens, M.R.C.V.S., London, and F.M.V.A., under the style and title of W. Stephens & Son. Mr. Stephens' forty years' practical experience, and his son's college training are sufficient guarantees of the continuance of the good work of the Charni Road Veterinary Stables, and we wish the newly constituted firm every success.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Luximon Shunker, a punkah-puller, employed in the service of the Atlas Company, Fort, and residing at Tardeo Road, reported to the police, on Thursday night, that about half-past 6 o'clock that evening he was passing along Khetwady Main Road, when he was assaulted by four men, who wrenched a pair of silver wristlets, valued at Rs. 10, from his wrists and took Rs. 5 out of his pocket and then absconded. The complainant did not raise any alarm, nor did he make any complaint to the police until three hours after the occurrence. He alleged that his assailants were instigated to commit the assault by a man whose name he gave to the police. The complainant, however, bears no marks on his person to show that any assault was committed on him.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The infants of St. Peter's School, Mazagon, gave a very pretty little entertainment at the school on Wednesday evening. The first part consisted of pianoforte music and part songs, while the second portion of the entertainment was a kinderspell: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The dresses of the boys and girls representing the different characters were very suitable, and no little credit is due to the Sisters and parents for the outlay of time and expense on such an evening's entertainment. The Sisters must either have had a most laborious time to teach the little children their parts to such perfection or the school possesses children of superior capacity for such a thing; but we are inclined to the former opinion. "Jack and Jill" was simply perfectly natural; so also were "Little Red Riding Hood" and "Mistress Mary."

A BOMBAY DISCIPLE OF FAGAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted Pandoo Gainoo, an old offender, and two boys, named Vishnoo Baloo and Luximon Rama, aged 11 and 13 years, respectively, on two charges of thefts, of a cotton sheet, valued at Rs. 2, and a set of silver buttons and chain, worth Rs. 3, the property of Domingo de Souza, residing at De Lima Street, and Rajana Baloo, a dhobie, living at Mazagon. It appears that the first accused, who is a reputed thief, having been sent to jail thrice before, had organised a batch of juvenile thieves, and having trained them to that profession, used to take them to different parts of the Native town. No. 1 would stand in the corner of a street, while his disciples went about, knocking at houses. If they found anything, they used to catch hold of it and give it to No. 1. They continued their profession until a few days ago, when some of the members of this gang were prosecuted before Mr. Webb, on similar charges, convicted and flogged. After the sentence was carried out, one of the boys informed Subedar Tatia Luximon, of the Detective Department, that the principal offender in these cases was No. 1, and the stolen property had been deposited with him in his house. Acting upon this information, the detective arrested the three accused, in the present case, on Tuesday morning, and on searching the house of No. 1 recovered property valued at Rs. 40, including the articles mentioned in the charges, which were identified by their respective owners. It appears that about two months ago, the first complainant placed the cotton sheet to dry on the verandah of his house, whence it was stolen by one of the accused. With regard to the second charge, it appears that the complainant, who is a dhobie, was engaged in washing clothes belonging to his customers at Dhobie Ghat, Mahaluxmi, leaving his waist-coat, containing the silver buttons with chain, in a shed, whence it was stolen by the accused. The owners of several other articles found in the house of No. 1 could not be traced. His Worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 3, who were boys, were ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for four years.—A similar case was enquired into by Mr. W. Webb, in which Gopal Rama, a Hindu boy, aged thirteen years, and Sangoo Daji, aged twenty-three, a liquor-shop keeper of Grant Road, the former with stealing ornaments, valued at Rs. 35, belonging to a woman named Mooktee, residing at Kamatipura, and the latter with dishonestly receiving and disposing of stolen property. It was alleged that the first accused had been for the last two months robbing children playing in streets of their ornaments by giving them sweetmeats and parched grain, and used to hand the articles stolen to the second accused. No. 1 was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for four years, and No. 2 was discharged for want of evidence against him.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Branksome Hall—10 bales wool, Bhuwan Harbhum.

FOR LONDON.
Oriental s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, E S Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.
Dido s—1,035 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bucher; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 20,0 owt castorseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Baron Androssan s—1,007 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Bucher; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, 875 cwt mowrased John Fachiri.
Caledonia s—600 cwt mustardseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 25 cwt gum, J Premjee.

FOR HAMBURG.
Dido's—5 bales woolen carpets, 2 cases brassware, 1 case furniture, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Baron Androssan—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Balmoral s—200 bales cotton 4,000 cwts. poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Singapore s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5,001 cwt rapeseed, and 4,002 cwt linseed, John Fachiri; 25 tons o d iron Kika Khooshall.

FOR NAPLES.
Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Letimbro s—350 bales twist, P F Talati; 125 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 160 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 248 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Letimbro s—160 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co.

THE report of the Gaiety Theatre Company, just issued, states that "The Circus Girl" has been a great financial success. There is a good deal of curiosity to know what a theatrical success means in a financial sense. It appears from the balance-sheet that the receipts at the Gaiety for the year ended June 30 amounted to £83,000, and the expenditure to £65,000. The net profit is thus £18,000, or nearly one-third of the capital of the company.

ENGLISH, French, and German financiers are arranging between them to take up the proposed Brazilian Railway Loan of 200,000,000 francs. The scheme, as to which the Brazilian Government has entered into a provisional contract with Messrs. Rothschild, the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and the Discount Bank of Berlin, has for its object the formation of a company, half of the capital of which would be taken up by the English firm, and a quarter each by the French and German houses. The company is intended to form the Brazilian railways, and by the suppression of sinecures and abuses, it is expected that a very large saving will be effected.

REGARDING the fictitious interview, with the Raja of Kapurthala, which the Turkish paper, the "Sabha," has published, in which the Sikh prince is made to state that the Mussalmans of India are prepared to serve the Caliph, it is interesting to remark what Sir Syad Ahmed Khan, K.C.S.I., has to say on this point. Writing in the "Aligar Institute Gazette" he observes:—"If the Sultan is the Caliph, he is the Caliph only in that country which he governs and for those Muhammadans only who owe him allegiance; he is Caliph only in that country in which he can inflict punishments of death or retaliation and maintain the laws of religion; he is not Caliph in that country over which he does not hold the supreme authority and control; in which he can neither give orders for death or retaliation nor can he maintain the faith, nor can he protect its Muhammadan inhabitants. Not fulfilling the conditions necessary for the Caliph, he cannot be the Caliph over that country or its Muhammadan inhabitants." The Constantinople papers will find it difficult to controvert this plain statement.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's Rooms, on Thursday last, the 30th ulto. Mr. L. de Niceville presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Captains W. F. Corbett (Cannanore); Mr. G. M. Ryan, I.F.S., (Thana); Mr. W. F. Morison, I. C. S., (Sholapore); Surgeon-Lieutenant R. F. Standage, I.M.S. (Sholapore); Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, I. F. S., (Sholapore); Mr. D. M. Gordon, (Bussah); Mr. E. C. B. Acworth (Bombay); Captain C. Moss (Bombay); Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons (Bombay); Mr. P. J. MacDonald (Calcutta); Veterinary-Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey (Bombay); Veterinary-Lieutenant A. S. Trydell (Nagpore); Veterinary-Captain A. E. Richardson (Allahabad); Surgeon-Major C. B. Maitland, I.M.S., (Neemuch); Honourable Mr. Justice Strachey (Bombay); Mr. W. M. Green, I.F.S., (Kuresong); Mr. H. A. Farrington, I.F.S., (Jalpaiguri); Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, I.F.S., (Dehra Dun); Captain F. G. Batton (Burmah); Mr. C. E. C. Fischer, I.F.S., (Kurnool); Surgeon-Captain Edgar J. Morgan (Sialkote); Mr. A. R. Jackson, I.F.S., (Nilambur); Surgeon-Major A. G. Newland (Burmah); Mr. B. Coventry, I.F.S., (Lahore); Mr. H. H. Forteath, I.F.S., (Burmah); Mr. A. Wood, I.C.S., (Bombay); Mr. W. A. Hastis (Waltair); Mr. H. G. Young (Waltair); Mr. P. W. Stevens (Gaya); Mr. Alex. McIntosh, C. E., (Cachar); Mr. G. F. H. Cather (Upper Burmah); Lieutenant S. Delme-Radcliffe (Jubbulpore); Lieutenant Johnstone Stewart (Tochi Field Force); Mr. P. W. Barker (Neshindipore); Captain F. L. H. Barton (Lundi Kotal); Mr. J. P. Vaughan, I. C. S., (Sind); Colonel W. S. Birdwood (Aden); Mr. W. D. Cumming (Persian Gulf); Mr. F. E. H. Parratt (Chiegual, Burmah); Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie (Kurnool); Mr. J. W. C. Gardner (Jalpaiguri); Lieutenant H. W. Cruddas (Upper Burmah); Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., (Malegaon). Lieutenant A. E. Barnard (Rangoon); and Surgeon-Lieutenant J. L. Marjoribanks, I. M. S., (Poona).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A number of Scorpions from Mussoorie.	......	Major R. H. Rattray.
1 Nightjar alive	Caprimulgus asiaticus.	Col Gerard Martin.
1 Indian Monitor	Varanus bengalensis	Dr. D'Monte.
Fresh Water Shells from Savantwadi	......	Dr. D. Dalgado.
1 Python alive	Python molurus	Mr. Douglas Bennett.
1 Daboia	Vipera russellii	Surg Lieut. Col. T. Weir.
Land and Fresh water Shells from Madras.	......	Capt. E. Y. Watson.
1 Indian Monitor	Varanus bengalensis.	Mr. A. Francks.
Deep Sea Shells	......	Miss Sprague.
A number of insects from Darjeeling.	......	Mr. J. A. Betham.
2 Snakes	Trachischium fuscum. Callophis macclellandii.	Do.
1 Chameleon alive	Chamaeleon calcaratus.	Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S.
Land Shells from Kumargram.	......	Mr. T. J. Eds.
1 Sand Lizard alive	Ophiomorus tridactylus.	Capt. A. Hatch.
1 Snake alive	Lycodon aulicus	Mr. W. Jardine.
1 Chameleon alive	Chamaeleon calcaratus.	Mr. F. A. Hill.
1 Snake	Homalopsis buccata.	Surgeon Major E. [illegible]
Skull of Wild Dog	Cyon dukhunensis	Mr. C. B. Brendon.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus piscator.	Do.
1 Crested Serpent-Eagle.	Spilornis cheela	Mr. B. Wapshare.
1 Pale Harrier	Circus macrurus	Do.
1 Black winged Kite	Elanus caeruleus	Do.
1 Shikra	Astur badius	Do.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus piscator.	Mr. E. H. Brock.
A pair of Arakan Silver Pheasant (alive).	Euplocamus cuvieri	Capt. F. T. Williams.
1 Indian Monitor	Varanus bengalensis	Dr. C. Rodrigues.
A number of sea shells.	......	Mr. E. H. Aitken.
Land shells from Ceylon.	......	Mr. E. Ernest Green.
Land shells from Thana.	......	Mr. G. M. Ryan.
1 Snake	Callophis macclellandii	Mr. John Graham.
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Mr. A. M. Fox.
1 Snake alive	Dipsas forstenii	Surg. Capt. F. Harold Brown.
Sarus eggs	Grus antigone	Mr. J. M. Gordon.
2 Batrachians	Ichthyophis glutinosus.	Mr. W. Mahon Daly.
1 Snake	Trimeresurus strigatus.	Mr. A. J. [illegible]
1 Gaur's skull	Bos gaurus	Vety. Maj G. Evans.
1 Banting's skulls	Bos sondaicus	Do.
3 Brow-antlered Deer's skulls.	Cervus eldi	Do.
3 Hogdeer's skulls.	Cervus porcinus	Do.
1 Burmese Serow's skull.	Nemorhaedus sumatrensis.	Do.
1 Goral's skull	Cemas goral	Do.
2 Cobras	Naia tripudians	Do.
2 Snakes	Tropidonotus stolatus	Do.
1 Golden Tree Snake	Chrysopelea ornata.	Do.
1 Snake	Cylindrophis rufus.	Do.
Photographs of Game Birds.	......	Capt. F. T. Williams.
1 Mounted Skin of a Binturong.	Arctictis binturong.	Le Baron Von Heeckeren, I.S.C.
1 Malay Palm Civet	Paradoxurus hermaphroditus.	
1 Wild Cat	Felis minuta	Capt. T. G. [illegible]
A number of rare beetles from Kurrachee.	......	
1 Clutch of Bustard Quail's Eggs.	Turnix taigoor	Major A. A. Fraser.
A number of Reptiles from Gwalior.	......	Mr. C. Maries.
Land and Fresh water Shells from Upper Chindwin.	......	Mr. S. B. Bates.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Geological Description of Java and Madoura, Vols. I and II, with complete set of maps, from the Dutch Consul. Dr. Koch's reports on Rinderpest, from Veterinary Major J. Mills. Oceanic Ichthyology (Goode and Bean), 2 vols., in exchange. Life History of the North American Birds, in exchange. The Fishes of N. and Middle America, in exchange. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India for 1895, in exchange. New Indian Coccids (Green); The Coccidae of Ceylon (Green), and Report on *Orthezia insignis*, an Insect Pest (Green), from E. Ernest Green. Journal of the Marine Biological Association, Vol. IV, No. I, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair. Report on the Government Experimental Farms at Poona and Surat, from Government.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed:—1. Camp Kit, by John Wallace, C.E. 2. The large Indian Squirrel (*Sciurus indicus*) and its local races or sub-species, by W. T. Blanford, F. R. S. 3. New species of Western Peninsular Plants from North Kanara and Mysore, by W. A. Talbot, F. L. S. 4. On some bats obtained in the Surat and Thana Districts by Mr. R. C. Wroughton, by Oldfield Thomas, British Museum. 5. The moths of India (supplementary paper to the Volumes in the "Fauna of B. India") by Sir George F. Hampson, Bart., F.L.S., F.E.S. 6. List of the aculeate Hymenoptera procured at Aden by Colonel Yerbury, R.A., and Captain Nurse, I.S.C., by Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Bingham, F.Z.S., F.E.S. 7. Miscellaneous Notes:—(*a*) The nesting of the white browed Bush Bulbul in Guzerat, by Captain R. M. Betham. (*b*) The occurrence of the watercock in Cutch, by Lieut. C. D. Lester. (*c*) Wounded tigers, by Lieut. J. H. Vanderzee, I.S.C. (*d*) The oceanic Teal, by A. L. Butler. (*e*) Occurrence of the Garganey Teal in India during July, by Major R. H. Rattray. (*f*) Nesting of the little fork tail, by Major R. H. Rattray. (*g*) Cats as a protection against snakes, by Surg-Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir. (*h*) Tusk measurements of the Asiatic Elephant, by Lieut. S.S. Flower. (*i*) The Nepal swan, by W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. (*j*) Plants of a Bombay swamp, by Surg.-Capt. D. Prain. (*k*) The blue rock thrush, by E. C. Stuart Baker. (*l*) The migration of butterflies, by E. H. Aitken. (*m*) Our annual caterpillar pes, by E. H. Aitken. (*n*) Notes on Hume and Marshall, by H. Littledale. (*o*) Decoying a monkey, by Major G. S. Rodon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·8
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·3
Dew Point		76·1
Relative humidity of Air		90
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·8
General Direction of wind *		ENE, WNW, NNE, &c.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	171
Fall of Rain		0·11
Total fall during month		2·69
" " year		79·62
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. 1st October		0·50

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

A SOCIETY for the promotion of matrimony would, says the *World*, seem to be more needed in France than in the United States, where there appears to be no such disposition to defy Benedick's axiom, "the world must be peopled," as is deplored by social philosophers on the other side of the English Channel. It is, however, from an American city that news comes of the formation of a society of married couples, each pair of members being voluntarily bound by an undertaking to do their utmost to bring off at least one marriage a year among their "unattached" friends. It says much for the courage of the members of this eccentric association that they are willing to incur so heavy a responsibility.

MR. H. R. H. COXE, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapur, has been appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Cuttack, during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. W. B. Brown. Mr. F. B. Taylor, District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, vice Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, about to retire. Mr. W. D. Blyth, Officiating Opium Agent, Behar, and temporary Additional Commissioner, Patna Division, will continue in the latter, on being relieved of the former appointment. Mr. W. B. Toomey, I. C. S., has been granted three months' extension of furlough on medical certificate. Mr. R. H. Anderson, District and Sessions Judge Mymensingh, has been granted furlough for one year and two months, and Mr. A. P. Pennell has been appointed to act in his place. Mr. W. Teunon, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, has been appointed District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad. Mr. B. G. Geidt, Districts and Sessions Judge, Bankura, has been appointed District and Sessions Judge, Tippera. Mr. F. S. Hamilton has been appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Jessore, with Khulna, Backergunj and Mymensingh during the absence on deputation of Mr. G. Gordon. Mr. C. W. E. Pittar has been appointed District and Sessions Judge, Bankura. Mr. W. H. Lee has been appointed to act temporarily as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Tippera, and Mr. J. Clerk, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pur-

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGED "HIDDEN TREASURE" IN RADHANPUR STATE.

IMPERATRIX VS. HARILAL JAGJIVAN BUCH.

THIS was an application for revision of the order passed by Mr. M. C. Gibb, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, on the 3rd August 1897, directing the delivery of all the property in possession of the Ahmedabad Police and seized from the petitioner, to the Political Superintendent of Palanpur, and further ruling that the delivery of the property should not take place till after fourteen days, or in the event of an application to the High Court, on behalf of the petitioner, till the decision of the High Court was given. Mr. Anderson, with the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, appeared for the petitioner, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment in the matter, said: The facts so far as we have been able to obtain them from the papers on the record and the statements of the counsel for the applicant and the Government pleader are as follows. Some treasure belonging to the Radhanpur State was missing, and on the 29th March, 1897, the Administrator of the State, Major Lyde, telegraphed to the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to say that "the hidden treasure here has been discovered. Rani has given written document that from it she handed over thirty thousand rupees to Harilal Buch, lately probably more was handed over before. Please have the house of Harilal Buch in Ahmedabad searched, and Harilal Buch watched. Am prepared to prove he knew that this money belonged to the State." The city police inspector in consequence applied to the city Magistrate of Ahmedabad for a search warrant, and that officer on the 30th March issued a warrant in these terms "Search warrant Criminal Procedure Code Section 96."

"To Rao Bahadur, City Police Inspector, Ahmedabad. Whereas information has been laid before me of the commission of the offence of the stolen treasure of the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur having been brought to and kept at Ahmedabad, and whereas it has been made to appear to me that for the purposes of the investigation which is being made into the said offence it is essential to find out the said stolen treasure as also to examine and produce in that connection account books of some traders, this is to authorise and require you to search, in order to find out the above, the house in which Harilal Buch lives, and such other houses which it may on inquiry be found necessary to search, to examine account books it may seem necessary to examine, and search the houses in which they may be, and in the event of the same being found produce them forthwith before this Court, and to return this warrant soon after it is executed endorsing thereon what you may have done in virtue of the same. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day, the 30th of March in the year 1897.

DADABHAI DINSHAH,
F. C. Magistrate."

In execution of this warrant the house of the applicant was searched, and the police seized and took away (therefrom Rs. 300) belonging to the applicant, Rs. 300 belonging to his servant, Kamraj, the gold bangles of the wife of the applicant, worth about Rs. 700, and all the private letters and papers of the applicant. They also made one Hathesing Magan pay up the sum of Rs. 2,000, which he owed to the applicant, and took that money also (see the telegram of the 31st March). On the 1st May Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, the Political Agent, Palanpur, issued under Section 11 of the Extradition Act 21 of 1879, a warrant for the arrest of the applicant on a charge of theft in a dwelling house and receiving stolen property committed at Radhanpur. The applicant was arrested under that warrant and released on bail to appear within 5 days before the Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent of Palanpur. The Political Agent appears then to have asked that the whole of the property found and seized under the search warrant should be sent to him. The matter then came before the District Magistrate, we cannot say whether legally or otherwise, as we do not know under what circumstances, he took cognisance of the case. After hearing the applicant he, on the 13th May, 1897, passed the following order:—"I will cause to be delivered up any property out of the property seized which can be reasonably suspected to be stolen property. I think, in order to ascertain this, it will be well if the Political Superintendent should send a man here, a list should meanwhile be made of the property and the city police inspector by questioning the man sent (from) by the Political Superintendent, and inspecting any articles or documents to which his attention is drawn by such man will satisfy himself as to what articles including documents, if any, can be reasonably suspected to be stolen property; such articles can be delivered over to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur. All other articles, that is all articles which cannot be reasonably suspected to be stolen property, should for the present be detained in the custody of the city police inspector. Before reading any document or allowing the man sent by the Political Superintendent to read it, the city police inspector should be satisfied by questioning the man sent or otherwise that it has or may have connection with the present case." The matter again came before the District Magistrate and he, after hearing both parties on the 12th June, 1897, passed the following order:—"The only real question for deciding is can the provision under Sections 94 and 81 Criminal Procedure Code as to production of documents and things useful in evidence be held to apply in cases of proceedings or trials out of British India, in cases in which the extradition of an accused has been demanded under the Extradition Act. As to the warrant, if the above is answered in the affirmative, any defect in the warrant might be rectified or on enquiry a fresh warrant issued. It is contended on behalf of the prosecution that Section 8 of the Extradition Act brings a case in which accused is extradited under the Criminal Procedure Code, and rule 11 of the rules made by notification 319 of 12th March, 1875, by the Government of India is referred to. No precedents have been referred to on either side. Looking to the wording of Section 8 it appears to me that it would be a straining of words to apply it to anything except the actual proceedings and trial in the Native State. It is clearly made for the protection of the subject of her Majesty living in a Native State. It is not made for the extension of the power of the officer demanding extradition. I do not see anything in rule 11 which supports the case for the prosecution. It might be contended that if there is no provision compelling the production of evidence the object of the Extradition Act fails, as trials cannot be satisfactorily conducted without evidence. But this consideration did not cause the legislature to make provision for compulsory attendance of witnesses. These can, it is true, be examined by commission, but examination of witnesses by commission is much less conducive to satisfactory trial than is actual hearing of witnesses. In cases where evidentiary documents exist in British India respective offences committed in Native States it would frequently, I imagine generally, be the case that some kindred offence (e. g. disposal of stolen property) had been committed in British India. However that may be, the wording of the law cannot be strained on grounds of expediency. For the above reasons I refuse to deliver up the property seized. As I understand that it is possible a prosecution will be instituted in British India, in which this property may be used as evidence, I order that the property be for the present retained by the police. Copy to city police inspector. Orders as to what shall be done with the property should be asked for after 2 months. Copy to Political Superintendent Palanpur. If no prosecution is instituted within 2 months then (unless this decision is reversed on appeal) the property will be handed over to the person or persons from whom it was taken." The District Magistrate apparently was not satisfied with the correctness of this order, and he re-opened the matter by giving notice to the parties, and after hearing the applicant, who alone appeared, he, on the 3rd August, 1897, passed the following order:—"On the first point I rule that the order made by me, which was merely an order in regard to procedure, is not such a judgment as is contemplated by Section 369 Criminal Procedure Code. On the main question the real question is does Section 8 of the Extradition Act apply to procedure in British India previous to trial, and are the Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in regard to search for evidentiary documents applicable to offences triable out of British India in regard to documents and things in British India. I ruled by my former order that it did not. There does not appear to be any authority one way or the other, and after hearing both parties and giving my best attention to the case I decided as I did. Certain arguments have now been brought to my notice why Section 8 should apply, and why the Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code which are applicable should apply. My attention has been called to the preamble of the Act and to a judgment of the Bombay High Court in which it was ruled that all questions of jurisdiction concerning British subjects must be dealt with with reference to the Criminal Procedure Code, and it has been pointed out that the same principle can be applied to procedure. It has also been contended that a trial in Palanpur would be a proceeding under the Criminal Procedure Code, so that Section 94 Criminal Procedure Code would directly apply. I hold, therefore, that my previous order was wrong, and I direct the delivery of all the property in the possession of the Ahmedabad police and seized from Harilal Buch of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur. As however the opposite party have had no opportunity of meeting the arguments in consequence of which I have made my order I rule that the delivery shall not take place till after 14 days, or in the event of an application to the High Court being made on behalf of Mr. Harilal Buch till the decision of the High Court is given. Inspection cannot be made till after the expiry of the above period or till after the order of the High Court is passed." The applicant has now applied to this Court, and his counsel has called in question the legality of the whole of the proceedings and has contended first that the search warrant was issued by the City Magistrate without authority; 2nd that the search warrant issued was bad in form; 3rd that the search warrant only authorized the seizure of what was suspected to be stolen treasury; 4th that there was no power in the District Magistrate to order delivery to the foreign State of the property seized or, at any rate that the power, if it existed at all, only extended to what was reasonably suspected to be stolen treasure. We deal with the first of these contentions only, as upon it we are able to dispose of the case. The question that has to be decided is, whether the City Magistrate had authority to issue the search warrant in the present case. The warrant purports to be issued under Section 96 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This Section relates back to Section 94, and authorises the issue of a search warrant by the court for the purposes of an investigation, enquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure by or before such court, as is expressly stated in Section 94. It is necessary, therefore, in order to justify the issue of a search warrant by a magistrate that there shall be some investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Criminal Procedure Code pending before him. This is practically the decision of the Madras High Court in Queen Empress vs. Mahant of Tirupati (13 Madras I. L. R. P. 18) where the judges say that the magistrate need not before issuing a search warrant, wait until evidence has been recorded. He can act upon information which he considers credible, provided it is based upon a complaint, and the complainant is examined on solemn affirmation according to law. The form of a search warrant, No. VIII in Schedule V also makes this clear: "whereas," it says, "information has been laid (or complaint has been made) before me of the commission (or suspected commission) of the offence of ——— and it has been made to appear to me that the production of ——— is essential to the enquiry now being made (or about to be made) into the said offence." The City Magistrate follows the wording of this form, but as a matter of fact the [illegible] is inaccurate. No legal information [illegible] before him of the offence of stolen [illegible] Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur having [illegible] to and kept at Ahmedabad. [illegible] information. The only information [illegible] which a magistrate can act under the Code is set out in Section 191. It is first, a complaint as to which see the definition of complaint Section 4 (a) and the provisions of Section 200. No complaint in the present case was made to the Magistrate with a view to his taking action under the Code of Criminal Procedure that the applicant had committed an offence. Had there been the Magistrate would have issued a summons for the attendance or warrant for the arrest of the applicant. There was merely a request for a search warrant on the strength of the telegram. Secondly, it is a police report as to which see Section 173. There is no police report in the present case. It is not alleged that the magistrate acted upon his own knowledge or suspicion, which is third kind of information. Again, if we assume that there had been the offence committed of bringing into Ahmedabad the treasure, stolen at Radhanpur, the City Magistrate was not holding any inquiry, investigation, trial or other proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of it. The only inquiry that was being made was being made at Radhanpur by the Political authorities there. This is clear from the record and from the order of the District Magistrate of the 12th June wherein he says: "As I understand that it is possible a prosecution will be instituted in British India." For this reason, therefore, namely, that at the time of issuing the search warrant there was no investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure pending before the City Magistrate for the purposes of which the production of the articles seized was necessary or desirable, we hold that his order in issuing a search warrant was *ultra vires* and illegal, and we reverse it and all subsequent orders dealing with the property seized, and we direct the return of the whole of it to the several persons from whose possession it was taken.

Mr. Justice Ranade gave a separate judgment, in which he concurred with Mr. Justice Parsons.

For the reasons stated in the judgments, their lordships passed the following order:—The court holds that the order of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad in issuing a search warrant was *ultra vires* and illegal, and reverses it and all subsequent orders dealing with the property seized, and directs the return of the whole of it to the several persons from whose possession it was taken.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature, 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·751	Calm	6	96·6	72·1	68	...	15·26	−0·93
[illegible]	29·768	W	6	98·3	76·8	74	...	13·38	+0·98
Delhi	29·7·1	W	1	94·7	78·1	63	...	20·16	−6·01
Agra	29·771	N	9	95·0	79·9	70	...	31·25	+7·50
Cawnpore	[illegible]	Calm	2	97·3	74·1	76	...	25·56	
Allahabad	29·756	E	2	94·6	77·8	75	...	27·46	
Jhansi	[illegible]	Calm	2	97·1	78·2	66	...	4·63	+5·3
Jacobabad	29·745	Calm	2	104·4	76·1	80	...	21·46	−12·45
Karachi	29·793	WSW	1	91·8	81·0	79	...	11·80	+1·31
Jeypore	29·816	NW	3	98·6	74·9	69	...	15·26	−11·10
Ajmere	29·818	W	2	90·1	75·1	83	0·15	21·86	+2·11
Deesa	[illegible]		2	91·3	75·3	87	...	20·83	−1·77
Ahmedabad	29·824	NW	1	89·2	77·1	86	...	31·77	
Bhuj	29·815	NW	7	92·1	79·9	75	...	13·05	−6·81
Rajkot	29·840	NNW	3	93·1	72·7	83	0·15	22·46	+2·53
Ghadechi	29·813	NW	4	89·6	73·8	90	...	19·67	
Veraval	29·809	NW	4	86·1	76·3	80	...	18·49	
Neemuch	29·841	NE	5	92·1	72·1	71	...	27·84	−2·30
Indore	29·832	Calm	1	88·7	71·5	81	...	30·55	−1·10
Saugor	[illegible]	SW	6	89·3	75·5	75	...	38·85	−5·5
Jubbulpore	[illegible]	Calm	1	89·1	71·2	83	...	46·99	−8·38
Hoshangabad	29·812	Calm	...	90·8	73·7	83	...	18·10	−3·29
Khandwa	29·817	NW	1	[illegible]	74·1	84	...	24·96	−4·71
Raipur	29·867	NE	1	90·2	73·1	76	...	31·92	−11·57
Nagpur	29·780	Calm	4	90·9	73·5	76	...	35·87	−8·4
Amraoti	29·794	E	1	92·1	73·4	70	...	21·02	−0·75
Akola	29·812	Calm	1	91·5	73·5	...	...	24·96	−8·38
Surat	29·815	NW	1	88·5	77·9	86	...	37·60	−6·82
Malegaon	29·829	NW	1	87·0	71·2	87	...	18·85	−1·79
Bombay	29·821	W	6	86·7	78·0	90	0·51	79·51	+9·48
Poona	29·844	NW	8	87·5	65·1	87	0·35	18·02	−1·71
Ahmednagar	29·824	N	12	85·2	67·2	91	1·81	17·19	
Aurangabad	29·832	SW	1	88·3	70·5	82	...	22·67	
Sholapur	29·832	Calm	5	89·2	70·5	85	0·24	16·97	−8·14
Ratnagiri	29·81	ESE	5	83·9	75·9	93	0·19	112·02	+17·58
Belgaum	29·80	Calm	7	83·2	67·8	83	[illegible]	33·23	+1·61
Goa	29·84	Calm	1	85·6	75·9	81	1·15	102·05	
Karwar	29·83	W	4	85·2	74·6	83	5·71	129·08	+14·50
Mangalore	29·86	SSW	3	87·3	74·1	93	2·56	148·72	+17·11
Calicut	29·88	NNE	8	80·3	74·5	92	0·93	[illegible]	+52·40
Cochin	29·88	NE	4	81·3	[illegible]	92	0·71	111·51	+35·58
Bangalore	29·865	WSW	9	80·7	67·2	95	0·51	29·40	+10·41
Secunderabad	29·758	NW	2	87·2	70·8	81	0·01	13·02	−12·98
Masulipatam	29·719	Calm	3	81·1	77·0	93	0·05	14·94	[illegible]
Bellary	29·81	NW	1	87·0	70·8	83	0·20	19·81	+9·10
Cuddapah	29·802	NW	1	92·0	73·7	84	2·36	25·31	+5·17
Madras	29·771	SW	5	91·0	75·5	87	0·75	25·21	+9·71
Coimbatore									
Trichinopoly	29·830	WSW	5	89·0	75·1	83	...	20·72	+9·45
Negapatam	29·81	SW	6	90·0	[illegible]	91	1·10	9·42	−1·61
Colombo	29·805	SW	13	84·0	77·5	89	0·10	29·62	+7·18
Aden	[illegible]	E	9	96·3	83·3	80	...	0·02	+0·19

* Corrected, the rain fall on the 29th September 0·64 instead of 0·52.

...... "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·76 (81·70); G. T. H.=0·75 (82·18); St. G. H.=0·59 (81·20); C. P.=0·61 (79·51).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Berar and at Khandwa, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Ahmedabad, Malegaon, Belgaum and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be very irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Raipur, Secunderabad and Madras exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch, and 12 at Karachi. The maximum temperature is 4° in excess of the normal at Jeypore and Jhansi, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere and Amraoti. The lowest temperature in the shade was 67° at Bangalore, and the highest 104° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Delhi, Saugor, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Bellary, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Akola, Rajkot, Karachi and Jhansi. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (5·74"), Mangalore (2·56") and Bellary, (2·40"), over an inch at Ahmednagar (1·81") Negapatam (1·40") and Goa (1·15"), light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Rajkot, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Madras, and a few drops at Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The abnormal chart indicates the probable existence of a depression to the east of Masulipatam, and the weather there and also at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency is in an unsettled condition. The barometer is rather below its normal over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 22°, and as the weather there is slightly unsettled, rain accompanied by thunder and lightning is to be expected. The following telegram was received yesterday evening from the Simla Office:—"Cautionary flag signal hoisted ports Cutch Mandvi to Bhavnagar; weather in Arabian Sea disturbed and probably squally with stronger cyclonic winds some distance off coast."

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	81 30	80 46	83 71	78 91
Thursday, October 1	0 79	0 75	0 56	0 11
Total	82 09	81 21	84 27	79 02
Total fall to 1st Oct. 1896	88 44	86 69	93 02	67 11
Total fall to 1st Oct. 1895	73 38	62 56	64 61	63 91

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	211	3
Wednesday, September 29	0	34
Total	211	37

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghatechi. In. Ct.	Dhola. In. Ct.	Jetalsar. In. Ct.
Previously registered	19 57	26 88	30 31
Wednesday, Sept. 29	1 24	0 52	0 0
Total	20 81	27 40	30 31

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday 24th September, 1897.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	42	54	Nasik	22	94
Raver	22	10	Deolali	25	67
Nimbora	17	60	Ghoti	24	56
Bhadli	22	82	Nargaon	17	4
Jalgaon	27	48	Warangaon	16	0
Sirsoli	31	51	Hotgi	16	34
Mhasawad	23	0	Mohol	22	8
Maheji	34	70	Madha	33	25
Pachora	27	48	Barsi Road	25	76
Kajgaon	22	13	Kem	17	60
Chalisgaon	21	75	Jeur	17	3
Navdongri	20	10	Pomalwari	12	10
Nandgaon	19	5	Diksal	13	31
Manmar	12	7	Lonavli	166	38
Lasalgaon	17	25	Dhond	1	86
Kherwadi	19	25	Talegaon	35	6

THE coffee crop in Brazil this year, the *Monte Video Times* says, is estimated at 9,000,000 sacks or three-fourths of the word's annual consumption, which is about 12,000,000 sacks. "This excessive production will augment the coffee crisis and reduce its price. In order to minimise, the effects of the crisis, the Government will issue warrants on the coffee deposited, and will recommend planters throughout the Republic to promote the cultivation of cereals, with the object of diminishing the excess in the production of coffee."

DURING the recent floods the Kitcha bridge between Bareilly and Katgodam and the masonry dam at Bhim Tal had narrow escapes of being carried away; and the railway line near the bridge was damaged, but traffic is being got through with some slight delay. The bridle road between Katgodam and Naini Tal has been repaired sufficiently to pass dandy and pony traffic, and the mails are being carried that way by coolies. The tonga road will be re-opened to tonga and cart traffic by about the 5th if the weather permits. Two loaded carts belonging to Messrs. Smith, Rodwell and Co. were carried away with the bridge at mile 4 from Katgodam. Extensive damage to roads and bridges is being daily reported from places around Naini Tal. The Brewery-Rasikhet cart road is badly blocked in many places. The damage near Naini Tal already reported amounts to over two lakhs of rupees. Inside the valley all is well.

COUNTY CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Derbyshire finished off a very unsuccessful season with a drawn game with Warwickshire, and although placed at the bottom of the list, Leicestershire rather than Derbyshire deserved the wooden spoon. Derbyshire's performances are not to be judged solely by their record of 9 defeats and 7 draws which is indeed a lamentable one. It must be borne in mind, however, that they lost their matches with Yorkshire and Lancashire by one wicket only, and that out of the 7 draws 3 were distinctly in their favour, viz., their return matches with Essex, Leicestershire and Notts, whereas the rest were even. The most noteworthy performances of Derbyshire were in their return matches with Essex and Notts. In the first of these Essex having followed on 242 runs behind were still 29 runs to the bad with 5 wickets down when play was stopped. In the latter of these, going in against a total of 415, Derbyshire replied with the gigantic total of 570 and nearly missed the distinction of 4 men scoring the century in a single innings, since 2 men scored each a century, and 2 others over 90 each. The great weakness of Derbyshire lies in their bowling. Even with Hulme in their team Derbyshire were not looked upon as a good bowling side, and during his absence this year their bowling became still weaker. The brunt of the work was borne by Davidson and Hancock, and the former's 56 wickets for 22·39 runs apiece was the best average. In batting Derbyshire are still a powerful side. In S. H. Evershed, L. G. Wright, Bagshaw, Chatterton, Davidson and Storer they have 6 batsmen who may always be depended on to make runs, while W. Sugg and E. M. Ashcroft came off at times. Storer was not in his excellent form of last year, and the rest of the chief batsmen also deteriorated in their averages. Notwithstanding all this Derbyshire are a powerful side, and even on their present year's form they are superior surely to Leicestershire, if not to Hants, Somerset, and Kent. One particular feature about their cricket this season is that Davidson heads the averages both in batting and in bowling. Below are the principal averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Times not out	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Davidson	27	3	747	121	31·04
Bagshaw	28	1	825	124	30·55
Chatterton	24	0	661	120	27·51
L G Wright	28	0	765	133	27·32
Storer	28	3	688	101*	2?·30
S H Evershed	25	0	647	112	25·88
Sugg (W)	25	0	451	81	18·04
E M Ashcroft	12	2	222	99	22·20

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Davidson	768·1	315	1251	56	22·39
Chatterton	298·2	92	476	21	22·66
Hancock	449·3	127	11·6	46	24·47
Storer	202	30	614	22	27·90

ESSEX.

The Essex eleven did surprisingly well this year, and indeed by their consistent bowling and batting proved themselves worthy of the high position they occupied on the Championship list. Had they played with a greater pluck in their return match with Surrey they would have certainly secured the Championship honours. As it was, however, they easily lost their match with Surrey, and so also the chance of securing the championship which was quite within their grasp. Among the most noteworthy performances of Essex during the season were their double victory over Yorkshire, their moral victory over Surrey at the Oval and their victory over Lancashire in the return match at Leyton. It may also be mentioned that, though defeated in their first match with Lancashire, the Essex men were not disgraced, for it was a defeat of only 65 runs and in the first innings they had actually a lead of 43 runs. Moreover, the defeat was also due, to a certain extent, to bad umpiring. The record of Essex is 7 wins, 2 losses and 7 draws, and it may be added that most of the draws were in their favour. With such a fine array of batsmen as F. L. Fane, Carpenter, P. Perrin, C. MacGahey, A. J. Turner, A. P. Lucas, H. J. Owen, and C. J. Kortright, and 3 really good bowlers in F. G. Bull, Mead, and C. J. Kortright, it is no wonder that Essex has run so close to the championship, and I hope to see them actually securing the championship next year. In batting A. J. Turner stands first, but he has not played often, and the two best batsmen are without doubt the young amateurs, P. Perrin and C. MacGahey. A. P. Lucas made very rare appearances, whilst Carpenter, although he opened the season splendidly, was somewhat off colour almost during the whole of it. F. L. Fane and C. J. Kortright also did well in batting, while the latter, together with F. G. Bull and Mead, did good execution with the ball. Appended are the principal batting averages:—

	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
A J Turner	17	3	590	1[illegible]	42·14
P Perrin	28	2	931	1[illegible]	35·80
A P Lucas	14	3	393	83	35·72
C MacGahey	29	1	936	148	33·14
Carpenter	28	3	748	141	29·92
C J Kortright	23	3	560	71	28
F L Fane	21	1	517	67	25·85

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucestershire finished a pretty successful season with a crushing defeat at the hands of Surrey. Their record of 7 wins, 5 losses, and 6 draws is very satisfactory, and places them fifth on the list. Gloucestershire's most noteworthy performances were their victories over Surrey and Yorkshire by 5 wickets and 140 runs, respectively. W. G. Grace, as usual, heads the batting averages with the splendid average of 41·35 for 28 completed innings, and it is indeed refreshing to see the worthy doctor in such good form even in his 50th year. G. L. Jessop, of Cambridge, and F. H. B. Champain, of Oxford, were very useful acquisitions, the former doing capital service both in batting and bowling, while the latter did well in batting. Townsend and Board also acquitted themselves well in batting, while Roberts ably seconded Jessop in bowling.

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshire's record of 4 wins, 7 losses, and 7 draws compares well with their record of last year of 5 wins, 8 losses, and 3 draws, but it cannot be said that their performances equalled in any way those of 1896. Captain Wynyard, Captain Quinton, and F. E. Lacey did not play often, and besides the first two were not in their brilliant form of last year. Hants were no doubt strengthened by A. J. L. Hill, but he did only moderately well, both with the willow and with the leather, and the premature death of H. F. Ward further weakened the batting department. Barton did well in batting on most occasions, and was well supported by F. E. Lacey, W. Andrew, Captain Wynyard, Captain Quinton, and Webb, but all of them did only moderately well. Of the regular bowlers, Baldwin and Soar, the latter was unable to play often and was very expensive, his 29 wickets costing 36·27 runs apiece. Baldwin, however, was more steady, but he was also expensive. The two amateurs, C. Heseltine and A. J. L. Hill, were very useful acquisitions as bowlers, both of them taking above 30 wickets at a cost of under 20 runs apiece. It might be added that the record score of 579 for the first wicket was made by Brockwell and Abel for Surrey against Hampshire. The principal batting and bowling averages are as follows:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
F E Lacey	12	2	385	121	38·50
W Andrew	8	1	247	104	35·28
Capt Wynyard	18	0	594	80	33
Barton	33	2	819	125	26·41
Capt Quinton	11	0	233	73	21·18
Webb	27	1	553	111	21·26
A J L Hill	22	2	421	100a	21·05

a Not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
C Heseltine	267·1	68	600	38	15·78
A J L Hill	257·3	67	594	31	19·16
D A Steele	[illegible]	32	395	27	22·3
Baldwin	721·1	2 6	1597	52	28·83
Soar	436·4	111	1052	29	36·27

KENT.

Kent brought a disastrous season to a conclusion on the 28th August with a defeat at the hands of Middlesex. They played 18 matches, won 2, lost 10, and drew 6, and stand 12th on the championship list. Several causes contributed to the ill-success of the Kent eleven. Mr. W. H. Patterson did not make a single appearance, C. J. Burnup played only in one match, and on that occasion made 108, and W. Rashleigh, although he made rare appearances, was not so successful as of old, and it was only in the last match that he came off, having scored 49 and 42 in a low scoring match. The best batting was undoubtedly that of J. R. Mason, who has got the fine average of 34·59 for 32 completed innings. H. C. Stewart, F. Marchant, and G. J. Mordaunt have occasionally done well in batting, and it may be added that a new player of promise has been discovered in S. H. Day, who achieved the rare distinction of scoring a hundred runs in his first match. It is in the bowling department that Kent is so weak. There is no regular good bowler in the team, and Martin, their regular bowler, considerably deteriorated this year in bowling although he improved in batting. Besides Martin there are 5 other bowlers in the team, J. R. Mason, W. M. Bradley, E. B. Shine, A. Hearne and Wright, but all of them are below average. W. M. Bradley has the best average, which is 22·25 runs per wicket. As Martin is nearing 40 Kent cannot hope to depend upon his services for any long time, and therefore it is absolutely necessary for the county to find out a really useful bowler who would replace Martin. But even with its present team, if all its men were available, Kent would have shown a better record. A team composed of J. R. Mason, H. C. Stewart, F. Marchant, W. H. Patterson, W. Rashleigh, G. J. V. Weigall, W. M. Bradley, Martin, Wright, A. Hearne and Huish would be an ideal one for Kent, and would give a lot of beating to any other average first class team. The following are the principal bowling and batting averages:—

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
J R Mason	32	0	1107	183	34·59
R O H Livesay	11	1	281	63	28·10
H C Stewart	26	0	663	114	25·50
F Marchant	32	2	685	144a	22·83
G J Mordaunt	18	1	325	81a	21·06
Rev W Rashleigh	8	0	162	49	20·25
Hearne (A)	28	0	540	60	19·27
Martin	32	3	531	90	18·31
G J V Weigall	17	0	311	65	18·29

a Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W M Bradley	198·4	42	623	[illegible]	22·25
J R Mason	421·1	140	982	[illegible]	22·32
Hearne (A)	440	150	847	34	24·82
Martin	708·3	244	1370	50	27·40
Wright	634·2	241	1291	47	27·46
E B Shine	419·2	117	1048	38	27·59

ON the retirement of Mr. Alan Cadell, Mr. J. D. Moule will, it is practically certain, succeed to the vacancy in the Board of Revenue, though the appointment has yet to receive the formal sanction of the Government of India. Mr. Cadell's departure will also create a vacancy in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which will probably be filled by Mr. J. D. La Touche; in which case there will be another opening in the Board of Revenue. Should things fall out so, Mr. Evans, the Chief Secretary, would probably officiate for Mr. La Touche in the Board, and Mr. Stoker, now Scarcity Secretary, would act as Chief Secretary during Mr Evans' short absence.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

TAXING BICYCLES IN BANDORA.

THE following letter, dated 30th September, from Messrs. H. A. Talcherkar, J. E. Michael, J. N. Langrana, and others, has been addressed to the president of the Bandora Municipality appealing against the levy of an impost on velocipedes in Bandora:—"Sir,—With reference to the proposed levy from 1st April, 1898, of a wheel tax on bicycles and tricycles in Bandora, and toll fee on bicycles from Bombay and out-stations, we, the undersigned, residents of this town, using bicycles, beg leave respectfully to ask that the decision of your board may be reconsidered for the following reasons, viz.:—In the early part of the year 1894, the bicyclists of Bandora approached the Municipality of Bombay, through the Bandora Municipality, to exempt them from toll levied at the Mahim Causeway, as it was thought to be an ungracious impost exacted from citizens, whose Municipality did not charge the people of Bombay a pie for riding their machines through this town. Our petition was sent on by Mr. F. A. Little, the then president, for the favourable consideration of the Bombay Municipality. Dr. De Monte, a member of the local Municipality, and also a Municipal Councillor in the City Municipality, claimed for us a hearing in the matter in the Bombay Corporation. Nothing could then be done owing to some technical difficulty. We are glad to assure you, however, that, to-day, the Bombay Municipality not only exempts the bicyclists of Bandora from the impost we complained of four years ago, but they have ceased to levy any tax on users of the machine in the great city itself. In these circumstances, we venture with due deference to submit that the proposal of the Municipality, over which you have the honor to preside, to introduce a new tax with which it had no sympathy not very long ago, cannot but strike you as a retrograde step. We are given to understand that the proposed tax of Rs. 6 per annum, per machine, is intended to meet in a measure some deficit in Municipal funds. If so, we extremely regret that a few individuals in this town should have been selected to contribute an annual revenue so insignificant in amount as hardly to compensate for the general irritation the impost cannot fail to cause, and that no better expedient than a tax on velocipedes can be found to make up the deficit. The Bandora roads, it is needless to add, are so ill adapted for the machines, and damage to the delicate pneumatic tyres is so frequent, that the proposed impost will only aggravate the hardship. As to the wear and tear of roads by bicycles, it is hardly necessary to mention that pedestrians using shoes with iron protectors cause greater wear and tear of roads than the tyres, which are as soft as the soles of human feet. We hope in these circumstances you may be able to see your way to abandon the proposal to tax bicyclists using the one or two short roads in this town."

MR. HALL CAINE'S "CHRISTIAN"

IN A NUTSHELL OF RHYME.

(FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NO TIME TO READ IT.)

Mr. Storm, whose name was John,
Was the Christian—rather 'gone;'

And Miss Quayle, whose name was "Glory,"
Was the lady of the story.

John, the passionate poet pure,
Was a curate—and a cure.

Glory being fair and tall,
Warbled at a music hall,

And the magic of her strain,
Set her curate 'raising Cain.'

Glory's songs were rather warm
And her methods made John Storm.

He began to rant and rail,
And his words made Glory Quayle.

John evangelised Soho,
But the people there were low;

And with oaths upon their lips
Knocked the 'Christian' into chips.

John was very nearly dead,
Glory sat beside his bed,

And he murmured through the gloom—
Glory, Glory, I'm a boom!

Glory with your hair of gold,
Fifty thousand copies sold.

So he died, and she did not
Wed the barber on the spot,

But resolved forthwith to go
And evangelise Soho.

There you'll meet her dressed in black,
Golden hair hangs down her back.

But Soho, as we're advised,
Is not yet evangelised.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clarke, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Batoum (5th September), with a cargo of 55,685 cases of kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 62 cases opium, 173 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Rowjee, Mr Sayed bin Daia, W Sayed Mustaffa bin [illegible], Mr Mulla Kekoo, Mr Hajee Gulam and three [illegible] and 52 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 1.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull	4-10	[illegible]
C	Mazaffari	1987	McAlister	Mauritius	5-10	[illegible]
E	Canara	1216	Staub	Zanzibar	8-10	M M & Co
F	Balmoral	2530	Ritchie	Dunkirk		F M & Co
H & J	Thorndike	2971	Locines	Cal...	N F	W & A G & Co
L	Palm [illegible]	1620	Elmonstone	Singapore	6-10	W & A G
M	Bahaduri	8[illegible]	Adam		N F	S & Co
M	Prometheus	3[illegible]	Day	London	5-10	W & A [illegible]
N	Rus Kiba	1754	Moore	Calcutta		K N & Co
	20 tons crane					
	Srilliana	2 73	Collins	Zanzibar	4-10	M M & Co
P	Crescent	935	[illegible]	Natal		J H Cassum
Q	Baron Androssan	1[illegible]	McNeil	Havre		W & A G & Co
	Safari	92	Kelso	Zanzibar	5-10	F Heyer

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2-10	M M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8-10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aden	9-10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Repairing			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool	2-10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Houston	[illegible]	1-10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	Shanghai		N F & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 41·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Moshtari s	Clarke	Batoum, Sept 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Kilwa s	Packham	Calcutta, &c.
	Imperatrix s	Rusovich	Trieste.
	Mazagon s	Andrews	Calcutta.
	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta.
	Nevasa s	Houstoun	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Scindia, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th September, compared with the Statement of 18th September, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 18. Rs.	Sept. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	12,27,186	32,77,212
Do. do. at Branches	11,80,133	11,47,948
Other Deposits	3,62,39,011	3,66,32,423
Post Bills	5,988	5,858
Credits, undrawn	11,91,558	12,27,660
Rs.	6,00,56,876	5,87,43,142
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,31,36,810	1,31,12,026
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	43,03,849	41,32,370
Loans do. do. do.	1,06,10,258	1,04,70,222
Bills Discounted and purchased	70,10,041	67,04,779
Dead Stock	4,15,185	4,15,185
Stamps and Stationery	18,859	18,951
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	2,20,151	3,34,592
Cash	2,02,68,206	1,98,63,022
Rs.	6,00,56,876	5,87,43,142

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st October, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	4	0 p.m.	8	2
Teheran	1	2	33 p.m.	—	22
Suez	1	2	55 p.m.	—	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st October, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	55	—	2
" Karachi	..	22	—	1
" Madras	..	46	—	1

MR. DALE, a pensioned Telegraph employe, filed a suit in the Small Cause Court, at Agra, for the recovery of two rings—one at the time of engagement and the other on a subsequent occasion—from Miss Peters (a young lady of sixteen, and the daughter of Mr. Peters, a Telegraph Signaller). The suit was dismissed by the Judge, Sayed Akbar Hossein, on the grounds that, although the young lady terminated the engagement, nevertheless the gifts were voluntary, and, therefore, the right of claim on the part of the plaintiff for re-possession is imaginary. This is the second case within this year at this station, where engagements have been broken off and conditional gifts, of the bridegroom elect binding the contract between the two, have been permitted, by the Court of Laws, to be retained by the recipient.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

STORES.—A number of tins of Soup, Meat, etc., to be sold off at 4 annas per tin during the coming week to make room for fresh Stock.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Byculla.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE, of English BROUGHAM, Vis-a-vis and Landau, Arab Horses, &c. THIS DAY, 1 P.M., at MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. Property of the Late S. N. Cooper, Esq.

"ENGLISH MAIL."—To-morrow's issue will contain an Illustrated Supplement of the recent Disaster on the S. M. RAILWAY. Price As. 2.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, a large and commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW (No. 38) Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, with compound stabling and outhouses. For Rent and other particulars apply to the ACTING ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL, High Court, Bombay.

TO BE LET, Consul Biermann's BUNgalow, Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant Road, furnished, till 31 December, 1897. Apply IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE, Medow Street, 10.

THE ONLY FIRM in BOMBAY which RE-FILLS and Repairs AMONIACAL and PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES with one year's guarantee. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—All kinds of Zanzibar, British East African and other African POSTAGE STAMPS at wholesale rates in quantities. "COLLECTOR" care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, SENIOR COMPOUNDERS Liberal salary given to reliable men. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "D. D.," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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THE AUCTION Sale of Immoveable Property situate at Girgaum Road and Benham Hall Lane, advertised to take place TO-DAY at 4 p.m., has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 16th day of October 1897.

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Under instructions from the executors of the late Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort.

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1 handsome landau by Messrs. Laurie and Marner.
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

THE generally satisfactory reports of the state of the crops, consequent on a sufficient rainfall, and the amelioration of the position in the famine-stricken districts, make for an improvement in trade prospects for the season now opening. The bubonic fever pestilence also, though still raging in some parts of the Bombay Mofussil, has nearly disappeared from this city, which also tends to give confidence as regards the future. At present, however, business remains very quiet, the impetus to forward operations being wanting in the absence of encouragement from the markets on the other side, and the uncertain factor of Exchange. Few contracts for Cotton of the new crop have transpired during the past week, though prices declined somewhat in sympathy with the downward movement in the governing markets for this staple; and local spinners have been small buyers of ready old stuff. Wheat and Seeds have been generally neglected by exporters. Rates of Exchange declined 3-16d. in the middle of the week; but rallied again slightly, and closed this evening 5-32d. lower for Bank Paper, and 1-8th for Credits than our quotations of a week ago. The Money Market is quiet. Government Paper has advanced 11-16ths per cent. for 3½ per Cents. Threes nominal. Freights are firm at enhanced rates, with more enquiry for future shipment. In Imports there has been a better demand from the consuming districts and prices have, in some cases, an upward tendency.

MONEY.—The Statement of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, and which covered but five days of last week, showed but little change in any item, except in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, from which withdrawals to the amount of some 10 lakhs took place, the aggregate decrease, including the Bank's branches, having been about 10½ lakhs. The feeling in the market had meantime become easy, and in the trade demand there was a decrease of a lakh of rupees, compared with a diminution of 22½ lakhs in the week preceding, the Cash Balance having shown a reduction of 4 lakhs, as against an addition of nearly 16 lakhs, disclosed by the previous Return.

The market has, meantime, been quiet with but little demand for accommodation; but rates of discount remain at 6 per cent. with the Bank of Bombay, and one per cent. lower in the open market, at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was apparently steady at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but rates receded during the day from this level 1-32d.; Three months' sight Bills were placed at 1s. 3 13-16d. On Monday 1s. 3 5-8d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Legitimate business was again upon a very small scale, all round; and Merchants' Bills were scarce. Quiet in tone the following day, rates opened at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was an entire absence of Merchants' Bills, and rates receded until 1s. 3½d. was touched; the enquiry for Bank media of remittance was limited 1s. 3 17-32d. was the opening quotation on Wednesday for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and before closing rates rose to a slight extent. Yesterday, the market was quiet at 1s. 3 19 32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, from which a decline took place to 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank media of remittance, but 1s. 3 19-32d. was soon again obtainable. Merchants' Bills continued scarce, and there was only a limited enquiry for legitimate remittance either ready or forward. To-day, the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3¾ for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce, and the enquiry for Bank remittance moderate, and, towards the close rates were a shade easier, leaving off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 17-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 19-32d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 23-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-4d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	1'65 1-2
Do.	6 months' sight	1'66 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market opened with a quiet feeling last mail-day, and rates for 3½ per Cents ruled at 96½ both for Money and Account, Three per Cents having been called 91, nominal. Firm in tone on Monday, rates opened at the enhanced level of 96 5-8 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 96 9-16 for the Settlement, with the October Account quoted at 96 5-8, and Threes at 92, nominal. The market continued firm on Tuesday, and 3½ per Cents reached 97 for Money and the Settlement, with the October Account quoted at 96 15-16, at which level rates remained to the close. On Wednesday rates were given at 97 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, in a steady market, with 96 7-8 for the October Account, and 91½ for Threes. There was a decline in rates yesterday in a weak market to 96 15-16 for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents; the October Account remained at 96 7-8.

Municipal 5 per Cent. Loan, and Port Trust Bonds are both unchanged, 123 and 106, respectively.

SHARES.—There has been but little movement in prices, in a quiet market, and this has shown as much a tendency to favour buyers as sellers. Compared with last Friday's quotations, this evening's show a decline of Rs. 75, in Morarji Goculdas; of Rs. 50, in Coorla; of Rs. 35, in Union Spinning and Weaving; of Rs. 20, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 15, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, and Imperial Cotton; of Rs. 5 each, in China, and Oriental, and of Rs. 4 in Central India; and an advance of Rs. 50, in Khatao Makanji; of Rs. 25, in Sholapore; of Rs. 10, in Soonderdass; and of Rs. 5, each, in the City of Bombay, Hyderabad, Queen, Swadeshi and Western India. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour, have advanced Rs. 50; and Thacker and Co., Rs 5; while John Roberts, have declined Rs. 10. In Banks, Bank of Bombay, are Rs. 17½ higher, and Commercial and Land Mortgage, Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a considerable increase in the demand for staple *Greg Goods* for the up-country markets, up-country buyers here at the opening of the present native month having begun to purchase more freely than before, and conse- [illegible] the close is steady. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed Goods* have been in slightly improved demand at current prices. *Locally made* Goods have been steady at current quotations. The week's Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar have been about 3,000 packages; *Local* 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—There has been no change in *Imported Twist* the market for which is quiet. A large business has been done in China makes of *Local Spinnings* owing to the reduced rates accepted by spinners. China exchange is very low; the week's Sales aggregate 9,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

	No.							
Twist	6s	Mule,	As.	4 3-8	to	4 3-4	per	lb.
"	8s	"	"	4 1-2	"	4 7-8	"	
"	10s	"	"	4 1-2	"	5 1-4	"	
"	12s	"	"	5	"	5 3-8	"	
"	16s	"	"	5 1-2	"	6	"	
"	20s	"	"	5 9-16	"	6 1-4	"	
"	24s	"	"	6 1-4	"	6 3-4	"	
"	30s	"	"	7	"	7 3-4	"	
"	40s	"	"	8	"	8 1-4	"	

METALS.—This market has been quiet, and our quotations are unchanged at Rs. 46 per cwt for *Braziers Copper* and Rs. 38 per cwt for *Yellow Metal*. *Staffordshire Bar Iron* is quoted at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34; and Swedish Bars at Rs. 52 per candy.

COALS.—The market has been steady, and sales have been reported during the week of *Ready Seebpore*, in harbour, at Rs. 12½ per ton; *Ready Deshagur*, in harbour, at Rs. 13½; and *Heilger's*, for September shipment, at Rs. 12½. For forward shipment no business of any importance has been effected as importers are very firm, and are asking higher prices. Some forward *Cardiff* and *Davison's W. Hartley* are offered by importers, but there is no business reported as prices are too high.

	Forward.	
Welsh Hartley	Nil	
West "	"	
Australian	"	
Powell's	Rs. 22½	per ton.
Cardiff	" 22½	"
Japan	Nil	
Bengal	" 12½	"
Singareni (Ry. dely.)	Nil.	
Seebpore	" 12½	"
Sanctoria	" 13½	"
Deshagur	" 13½	"
Giridhi	" 14	"
Heilger's	" 12½	"
Gourangdhi	" 12½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the considerable decline in the American and European markets, prices for this staple here remained fairly steady for the New Crop in the earlier part of the week, though the feeling was quiet and few contracts were reported, though, afterwards, dealers showed more disposition to operate, and prices advanced somewhat; exporters, however, have been mostly out of the market. Local consumers have been small buyers of ready old stuff throughout the week on about the basis of previous rates. To-day, owing to there having been a slight advance in Futures in New York, there has been a better enquiry here for Cotton of the New Crop, and rather higher rates have been paid for "Good" Broach for March delivery; and an advance would have been given for Bengals, for January, some contracts for "Good" Bhownuggar, for May delivery, have transpired. Of old Cotton, the Mills continue buying small quantities only. Our current quotations are given below.

Monday morning's messages by wire advised that more or less rain fell over the whole of the Cotton area, the fall having been about 8¾ inches at Dhulia, nearly 9 inches at Julgaum, 4½ inches at Barsee, and 3¾ inches at Sholapore, which were the heaviest figures registered, the fall in the other districts having been comparatively light (especially in the Bengal circle) ranging from 9 cents at Oomrawattee to 2½ inches at Wadwan. At Broach the fall was about ¼ inch. The condition of the crop was still favourable, no damage from rain having been reported so far; but a break was needed where the late fall had been heavy. In the Oomrawattee circle the plants were in flower in some districts, and were showing bolls in others.

The telegraphic advices from the districts received yesterday reported a further fall of 3½ inches of rain at Bellary; 2½ inches at Oomrawattee and Barsee, and the same quantity at Wadhwan; and nearly 2 inches at Hubli. Otherwise the fall had been partial, and virtually confined to the Oomrawattee and Dhollera circles, and had not reached an inch in any district excepting Broach, where an inch had been registered. The official report of the crop generally continued favourable, the plants still flourishing in seasonable weather.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	156—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	144—2 7-8d.
Do. do.	January 1898	"	146—2 29-32d.
Do. Good		"	140—2 25-32d.
Belatee, Fine		"	166—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	158—3 1-8d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	162—3 7-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		"	170—3 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	Nil
Do. Fully Good		"	173—3 13-32d.
Do. Good		"	166—3 9-32d.
Do. do.	May 1898	"	166—3 5-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good		"	Nil
Westerns		"	Nil
Broach, Fine		"	nominal.
Do. Good		"	"
Do do	March 1898	"	186—3 11-16d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been neglected by exporters to a great extent, and quotations for the former are nominal for ready business in the absence of supplies pending the arrival of the new crop. For ready *Seeds*, we quote:—

Linseed (bold)	Rs. 6	5	6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gujerat Yellow	" 8	0	0	"
Do. Delhi Brown	" 6	14	0	"
Do. Cawnpore Yellow	" 7	7	0	"
Gingelly, White	" 8	6	0	"
Do. Mixed	(nil).			

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	1,378	8,027	10,400
From 1st Jan. to 30th September	1,306,997	1,669,075	1,432,045
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,375	7,623	10,345
From 1st Jan. to 30th September	483,484	689,784	507,682
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	3,162	2,178	1,133
From 1st Jan. to 30th September	425,751	302,663	13[illegible]

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	19,551	71,736	40,702
Do. from 1st January to 30th Sept	1,418,244	3,371,967	4,227,153
Linseed for the week	1,201	12,031	5,376
Do. from 1st January to 30th Sept	393,638	3,255,215	2,579,227
Rapeseed for the week	7,374	28,852	6,442
Do. from 1st January to 30th Sept	1,744,615	1,044,920	1,991,401
Gingellyseed for the week	1,818	5,423	10,853
Do. from 1st January to 30th Sept	386,660	832,741	753,350

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	13,590	8,000
Do. from 1st January to 30th Sept	2,813	1,409,822	2,347,318
Linseed for the week	7,640	22,308	5,756
Do. from 1st January to 30th Sept	529,210	2,949,226	2,280,111
Rapeseed for the week	31,685	3,514	...
Do. from 1st January to 30th Sept	1,545,049	1,125,000	1,688,993
Gingellyseed for the week	15	75	...
Do. from 1st January to 30th Sept	458,142	1,063,499	1,037,392

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st September, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 14th August, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 14. Rs.	A.	P.	August 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,13,75,215	8	0	92,93,522	13	6
Other Deposits, &c.	5,60,80,896	12	8	5,49,14,952	13	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,59,134	10	7	8,85,020	13	7
Sundries	21,63,794	5	8	21,69,113	9	1
Rs.	9,81,79,042	4	11	9,52,63,610	1	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,26,230	0	0	55,83,648	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,84,082	11	0	76,33,232	11	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,61,32,878	5	0	1,50,21,361	14	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,06,40,023	7	8	2,09,59,025	7	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,41,13,577	3	5	1,32,00,530	15	2
Balances with other Banks	1,60,498	1	8	7,21,714	4	10
Bullion	2,886	11	0	2,896	11	0
Dead Stock	13,35,939	7	5	13,35,318	6	9
Stamps	7,855	10	9	8,326	11	3
Sundries	11,56,340	11	3	11,57,223	10	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,56,07,127	15	6	1,46,69,430	11	1
Do. at Branches	1,60,02,695	0	9	1,49,69,849	10	8
Rs.	9,81,79,042	4	11	9,52,63,610	1	10

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 21st September, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,38,619	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,43,076	do.
Other Deposits	10,63,944	do.
Post Bills	2,26,886	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,93,382	Dec.
Loans	1,11,516	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,10,005	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	9,13,017	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	9,37,097	do.
Do. at Branches	10,32,846	do.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	214	191	9	414
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	7,27,391	10,78,347	41,580	18,47,318
Total for 9 weeks	8,26,391	11,66,347	45,580	20,38,318
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,851	1,40,405	6,397	2,52,653
Per mile of Ry do.	230	304	14	548
[illegible]				

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 61,653
Increase to date 1,65,899

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September 1897, on 1,673·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	93	2	161
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,20,769	15,44,769	45,132	25,10,6[illegible]
Total for 9 weeks	10,30,769	17,00,769	49,132	27,80,[illegible]
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,44,777	1,58,090	6,855	9,722
Per mile of Ry. do.	87	94	4	185
Total to corresponding date do.	11,47,893	12,00,000	59,927	25,08,120

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 39,722
Increase to date 2,72,547

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVISON—September 2?, at Simla, the wife of Mr J N Davison, of a daughter.
GREY—September 21, at Doom Dooma, Dibrugarh, the wife of Mr A Grey, of a daughter.
HOMAN—September 23, at The Dingle, Simla, the wife of T H Homan, of a son.
HUTCHINSON—September 23, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain J W C Hutchinson, 6th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
KAPP—September 28, at No 3, Humayon Place, Calcutta, the wife of Frederick Kapp, of a son.
MACKAY—September 28, at Calcutta, the wife of L G M Mackay, of a son.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—September 16, near Inayat Kila, of a wound received in action, Alfred Tempie Crawford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, No 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, aged 29 years.
McFARLAND—At the General Hospital, Madras, of pneumonia, Henrietta Louisa, the dearly beloved wife of J R McFarland, Loco Department, M R Co., and formerly School Mistress, M R Co., aged 21 years, 7 months add 9 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

THERE are two great islands the outside of which is very familiar to us, Anglo-Indians, as we sail past them on our way to and from Europe, but the interior of which few of us have any opportunity of visiting. Crete or Candia is a famous island. It has played a fairly important part in the history of the world since the days of Homer, and has lately been threatening to set the whole of Europe in a blaze. Socotra must take a much humbler position among the islands of the world, from whatever point of view we may regard it. Little is known of its history. It may perhaps be identified with one of the islands to which the Egyptian Queen Hatasu sent her Red Sea fleet in the distant past. In the 13th century most of the inhabitants appear to have been Christians, and the island was a See of the Nestorian church. It was occupied for a short time by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1507, but the Portuguese intermarried with the natives, and there now appears to be little or no trace of their ever having occupied the island. It was held for a time by Bombay sepoys in the great war against Napoleon, and a British force seized the island as a coaling station in 1835; but it was given up in 1839, when Aden was found to be more convenient. Since then Socotra has been left to the rule of a prince who calls himself a Sultan, and allows the people to do as seems right in their own eyes This is about as much as is known of the uneventful history of the island up to the present day. It has never been, and is never likely, to be very rich, populous, or powerful. Nevertheless, it deserves a good deal more attention than is has hitherto received, and three months ago its rocky shores were invested with a melancholy interest owing to the wreck of the Aden. It has also, we must remember, been an integral part of the British Empire, since its annexation in 1886, although no attempt has been made to turn the acquisition to any account. It is within two days' sail of Aden, and being an island, can easily be defended by the power that is mistress of the seas. On all these accounts Mr. E. N. Bennett's narrative in Longmans' Magazine of how he spent "Two Months in Socotra" ought to be read with interest, especially in India, as the most recent account of a large island that might be developed into a useful appanage of the British Empire in the East.

Mr. Bennett visited Socotra, in the company of the late Mr. Theodore Bent, with the purpose of investigating such remains of the old Himyaritic and Christian civilisation as might be found there. Their archæological researches did not prove particularly successful. The Wahabi invasion in 1803 swept away almost [illegible] conform to the standard of Mahomedan puritanism. All the relics that remain of the ancient Christian church are a few crosses carved in the rocks, and some bone caverns that may have been Christian cemeteries. Looked at from the point of view of an admirer of the beautiful or of a utilitarian, Socotra is much more promising. The mass of bleak and barren hills, that we see from the decks of the passing steamer, are divided from one another by valleys of great beauty and considerable fertility, in which are sheltered many villages on the banks of the streams running down from Jebel Haghier to the sea. The travellers saw many views of remarkable beauty, especially along the south-western portion of the island. In the uplands in the interior the air is fresh and clear. On the plains the climate is relaxing, and Mr. Bent suffered severely from fever. The population of the island is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 10,000. The mountaineers are pure Bedouins, but on the coast there is a mixture of Arabs and negroes. The natives as a whole may be described as lazy and timid. Their chief industries, if the term may be applied to such lazy people as the Socotrans, are the rearing of flocks and herds, and the preparation of ghee, which is exported to Muscat, Makullah, or Zanzibar. The island had once a large trade in aloes, as is evidenced by the long walls which once formed the boundaries of aloe fields. Other traces of past industry and prosperity that our travellers found in the island were gigantic breakwaters, built of huge stones to check the force of mountain torrents swollen by the monsoon rains. They also found traces of roads constructed with considerable skill, and the ancient tombs were covered with great slabs of roughly hewn granite weighing two or three tons, the moving of which would be far beyond the power of the Socotrans of to-day. All these facts point to the conclusion that Socotra has seen better days, and inspire the hope that it might liberally respond to the efforts of modern engineering, agricultural, and commercial skill.

In these days, in which the population of the world is pressing so heavily upon the means of subsistence, it is not likely that an accessible and fairly fertile island like Socotra will much longer be allowed to remain fallow. The only question is in what way it could be developed most profitably in the interest of its inhabitants and of the empire to which it belongs. Mr. Bennett does not shrink from attempting to give practical answers to this question. "Socotra," he suggests, "might serve very well as a penal settlement, or again extensive and well watered plains like those of Hadibo and Ghatrish might produce profitable crops of indigo and cotton. Tea, too, might perhaps be grown on some of the upland plateaux, which are very fertile, and enjoy a heavy rainfall. Certainly successful tea plantations within twelve days' sail of London would be extremely valuable. The numerous flocks and herds might at any rate supply Aden, within two days by steamer, with beef and mutton; or the harbour of Tamarida might be used as a safe and convenient coaling station." As we do not know what the Socotrans have done to deserve to have a penal settlement imposed upon their beautiful island, we much prefer the proposal to use it as a sanitarium for Aden. The scenery of the island is beautiful, the climate in the high lands of the interior is cool, fresh, and invigorating, and the cost of living is very little. Mr. Bennett informs us that lambs can be purchased in Socotra for 1s. 3d., magnificent lobsters for 2d., excellent sea fish for almost nothing, and that the sportsman on the island can provide his larder with duck, widgeon, and other wild fowl. There is plenty of duck shooting in the lagoons, and curlew snipe and quail may be shot in some parts of the island. There is, however, no large game shooting to be obtained on the island. There are no deer, and the principal wild animals are asses, goats, and civet cats. Mr. Bennett shot one of the wild asses to the great satisfaction of the natives, whose tame goats they often trample to death. He found the wild goats extremely shy, and could not get a shot at one of them. As to the fishing to be obtained in Socotra, accounts differ. Professor Bailey Balfour, who visited the island in 1880 and whose account of the botany of Socotra fills a bulky volume, published by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, says that the streams are stocked with fish. But Mr. Bennett informs us that the mountain streams in the interior, though they look temptingly like trout streams, contain nothing but water beetles, larvae, and innumerable crabs. The only fish to be found in the streams are sea fish, and they do not go very far up the fresh water. There is, however, plenty of scope for anyone with mountaineering proclivities among the pillar rocks at Jabel Haghier. Mr. Bennett relates how he climbed to the top of one to them, five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and describes the splendid panorama of mountains and valleys that he obtained from this commanding eminence. "Far off in the distance," he remarks, "a large Messageries steamer was rapidly passing on its way, while its passengers were probably commenting on the dreary and forbidding aspect of an island, upon which I was at the moment enjoying a view of grandeur and beauty almost unsurpassable."

THE favourable reports regarding the state of the crops, and the success with which the recalcitrant tribesmen are being subdued beyond the frontier, have led to a return of confidence in business circles, which is best illustrated by the advance in Government paper. At the end of August when the *bona fides* of the Amir seemed in doubt, when one tribe after another raised the standard of hostility to the British Power, and when the ultimate issue of the monsoon rains was uncertain, three and a-half per cent. paper went down below 95. But during September the political and agricultural horizon has distinctly improved. The well distributed rainfall of the month has removed all cause for anxiety as to the forthcoming harvest, which indeed promises to be heavy; no one now anticipates that the pacific relations of Government with the Amir will be broken off; the military operations in the Mohmand country have been brought to a successful termination; in the Tochi Valley our troops have practically accomplished their purpose, and the only work now to be taken in hand is the Tirah expedition, which, according to some optimistic estimates, will be finished by the middle of November. However that may be, confidence has been sufficiently restored to keep Government paper fairly steady at 97. Large quantities of this scrip came out from England when the scare was at its height, but a return movement has now set in. Ten lakhs worth of paper was sent away by the last mail steamer, and an equal quantity goes to-morrow. Unless some unexpected reverse on the frontier should give a check to the movement, we may expect to see Government paper rise steadily, if gradually, until it reaches par value. The financial difficulties of Government, on account of the cost of the famine and still more of the frontier operations, will militate against a higher rate than par being obtained, and we shall probably have to wait a long time before we see Government scrip at the ten per cent. premium, at which it stood last year, prior to the famine being threatened. The course of events since then has shown that the price of Government paper is not affected to the extent that is sometimes supposed by the general state of the money market. Just now that market presents some peculiar features. The Bank rate is six per cent., but the existing situation leads to the belief that money will be a great deal dearer when the approaching export season commences. The crores worth of bills, purchased by the Secretary of State on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, are now coming in, and Saturday, the 9th inst., is the last day for payments. The crore of rupees thus obtained by Government will go but a very little way in meeting the heavy outlay incurred by the employment of 60,000 soldiers on field service, and the Secretary of State may invite tenders for more bills in India. If he does so, or failing that, issues a further sterling loan, the tendency will be to increase the stringency of the money market. The large extent to which during the last two months a speculative demand for silver and also for gold has arisen will, it is to be feared, work in the same direction. The demand, which had the effect of rapidly enhancing [illegible] days very considerably abated. There is no demand now for immediate delivery, but contracts entered into when the fever was at its height led to large indents on London, and we are informed that no less than two crores worth of bullion—three-fourths of it in silver—is now on its way out. This speculative demand arose principally from the belief that the Mints would be re-opened, a belief to which strength was given by the suggestions emanating from America for the holding of another Bimetallic Conference, and the proposal of the Bank of England to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver. These anticipations ignored the fact that the Government of India has never lost an opportunity of declaring its intention to adhere to the policy of 1893. It is entirely due to the inrush of silver that the sixteenpenny rate of exchange has not been maintained, but it may be hoped that, in view of the brisk export trade that may be expected to result from the good harvest we shall have, exchange will again become firm at 1s. 4d. Meanwhile the dealers who have speculated so largely in silver will find a considerable surplus of that metal lying on their hands, the absorption of which in the retail market will be very slow indeed. It may be mentioned that while the rupee was at sixteen pence no gold was tendered at the Bombay Mint or Treasuries in exchange for Rupees.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD is well known for his literary work, especially respecting the Industrial arts of India. On those he has written much and well, and his labours, especially in connection with the South Kensington Museum and the catalogue of Indian Industrial Arts at the Paris Exhibition, have done much to popularise them in Europe. But Sir George has written on many other things, besides his special subject. His connection with the press in Bombay was well known, when he was in our midst thirty years ago, and our columns of those days contain many of his able contributions. The literary activity of Bombay, it must be said, was much greater then than now, and the noteworthy work that was then produced of the sixties is worth turning up again and will well repay perusal. The *Bombay Quarterly Review*, for instance, contains as good a number of excellent articles on a great variety of subjects as any other review in the world, and its seven volumes now unfortunately scarce are a worthy memorial of literary Bombay of the brilliant days of Anderson, the brothers Howard, Kinlock Forbes, Sir Bartle Frere, and his brother, Sir George Birdwood, and others of lesser note. Sir George had a brilliant staff around him in the short-lived *Saturday Review* of our city, in whose columns he himself wrote many excellent articles. He has kept up his literary habits since his retirement from India in 1868, and many journals, reviews, and transactions of learned societies owe to him well-written papers and articles. We are glad, therefore, to learn that many of these stray writings are to be collected and published in London. Mr. Karkaria, who has already done very good literary work, is to edit them with notes and an introduction. This last will be an interesting feature of the work, as it will contain the first appreciation, we believe, of an Anglo-Indian written by a Parsee author. Mr. Karkaria will depict Sir George Birdwood as a model Anglo-Indian, full of sympathy for the natives with whom he has come in intimate contact. With the leading *shettias* here he had a vast influence, and he always used it for good, especially for philanthropic objects. The late Sir Cowasji Readymoney was his particular friend, and was guided by his advice in many of his munificent schemes for the welfare of Bombay Sir George has commemorated his late friend's memory by dedicating one of his volumes of selections of the old papers of the East India Company to him. Another of these volumes he has dedicated to the late venerable Shet Framji Patel, the uncle of our respected citizen, Mr. Rustomji Patel, the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court. All Sir George's friends and admirers, and their name is legion, will cordially welcome the volumes in which his miscellaneous writings will be preserved. They will be of permanent use to all Indian readers who will be grateful to the editor for putting them together in convenient form.

DR. OMORI, whom the Japanese Government sent to India to study the recent earthquake, has been interviewed in remote Shillong. Leaving out Japanese occurrences, Dr. Omori considers the Indian earthquake of June last to have beaten the record this century both as regards intensity and area. The earthquake at Florence had only a horizontal movement of one inch, that of June had five inches at Shillong, and at the centre, some twenty or thirty miles away, probably more. The shock was sufficient to have destroyed St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey, had it occurred in their neighbourhood. The earthquake demon would have taken a special delight in demolishing buildings of that description, for the heavier the pile of masonry the greater the peril, modest little wooden huts almost invariably escaping unscathed. It is the suddenness of the jerk, the accelerated motion of eight feet per second, which is the destructive force. The shock was far more severe in Assam, in the Khasia Jaintia Hills than elsewhere, and the seat of the disturbance was very deep—between twenty and thirty miles deep, Dr. Omori thinks. And this supposition gives him the basis of his theory that the earthquake was not volcanic in its origin, but was caused by a "fault." It was naturally assumed by the interviewer that similar shocks might be felt if Dr. Omori's theory were correct, but the scientist informed his questioner that he did not believe, at all events, so severe a shock would be felt within the area of the recent earthquake for many years to come. Light seismic waves such as are still experienced may occur, and will for some time, but this instead of being a cause for alarm is rather a reason for satisfaction, as it shows the earth's surface in the neighbourhood of the Khasia hills is reaching a stage of stable equilibrium. If there be anything in Dr. Omori's advice, Bombay, if ever visited by an earthquake, might be expected to come out of it fairly well, for seasoned wood framed buildings resting on masonry platforms or houses on good wooden posts, well strapped together by iron bolts and straps, are best calculated to withstand earthquake shocks. In buildings where money or valuable records are to be kept Dr. Omori recommends the use of mortar, of not less strength than Portland cement. His recommendation does not come too late to be of value in Calcutta.

THE Bombay Agent of the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, yesterday received telegraphic advice from the Head Office informing him that at the approaching meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank our Directors intend to recommend the payment of a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, free of income-tax.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—With the masked ball given at Ganeshkind by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, the Poona Season of 1897 may be looked upon as ended. The ball was given in that lavish style for which Government House is noted, and the list of acceptance was large. The great fun of the evening consisted in the fact that the ladies all wore masks and dominos, which were not laid aside until 11-30. H. E. Lady Sandhurst looked very well as she moved amongst her guests dressed in white satin. Amongst the other ladies who could be recognized, Mrs. Le Mesurier wore a blue satin domino, Miss O'Sullivan was in pink, Mrs. Leveson Gower in white, Mrs. Minchin in grey and white, Mrs. Fagan in pink and Mrs. Mercer and Miss Wilson entirely in white.

FROM the 18th to the 24th instant 2 Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 15 Native Christians, 268 Hindus and 48 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 339 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 431. The deaths are thus classified:—7 from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 10 from measles, 120 from fevers, 26 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, and 163 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 49·5 per 1,000 per annum.

A PROPOSAL has been made by the Vizianagram Mining Company to construct a railway line from [illegible] in the nature of a temporary one for mineral purposes only and not for public traffic, either goods or passengers, it is expected that it will be constructed on the cheapest terms possible and be registered under the Tramways Act rather than the Railway Act.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SEYAJIRAO, the Gaikwar of Baroda, arrives in Bombay, this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, by a special train, and alights at the Church Gate station. His Highness will go directly from the station to the Ballard Pier and embark on board the P. and O. Company, mail steamer for Egypt. The arrival will be private.

A CASE of suspected tampering with a document filed in the Palghat Munsiff's Court, is now pending investigation. It appears that the stamp affixed to a promissory note and filed with a plaint has been removed, and another one substituted in order to enable an alteration to be made in the signature to the document. The defendant, in whose handwriting the pro-note is drawn up, denies execution and repudiates the signature. The plaintiff now alleges that the pro-note produced by him has been tampered with in the court, and an inspection of it leaves little doubt as to the fact of the stamp and signature having been interfered with. The investigation into the matter has been postponed for the purpose of taking the evidence of the Vakil who filed it to ascertain what its state was when it was produced by him. The Vakil has gone on pilgrimage to Benares.

A CLERK in the Ottapalam Munsiff's court is in serious trouble. It is alleged that this man made it a habit of removing court fee labels affixed to Vakalaths and petitions substituting them by used stamps already punched, numbers of which are available on Vakalaths and petitions on the records of disposed of cases. The matter came out the other day, and upon a search being made in the house of the clerk, several papers taken home for the purpose of being treated in the usual way were found, and stamps worth a fairly large sum of money recovered. The extracted stamps used to [illegible] disposed of through the assistance of [illegible] clerk. The incident has been reported [illegible] District Judge and the clerk placed in cust[illegible]

THE railway traffic through Lahore for [illegible] tier continues very heavy. The latest ret[illegible] that thirteen trains passed through to t[illegible] Tuesday.

MAJOR ALBERT BURTON, of the [illegible] died on Monday at Peshawar. [illegible] Adazai he contracted fever.

Two sharp shocks of earth[illegible] Darjeeling on Monday at 10-[illegible] about 15 seconds. A shock [illegible] cutta on Thursday morning at [illegible]

THE HON. Surendro Nath [illegible] have started a fund to m[illegible] peal to the Privy Council [illegible] Tilak case. The *Patrik*[illegible] at Rs. 25,000.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

At the instance of M. Hanotaux, an Anglo-French Commission is about to be appointed to examine at Paris into all the outstanding West African questions between Great Britain and France, including the frontiers of the Niger Territory, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The Revenue for the quarter shows an increase of £688,000.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam was, last night, banqueted at the Mansion House.

Two hundred guests were present.

The Lord Mayor toasted his Majesty, who responded.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The Greek Government have been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies over the Treaty of Peace.

THE GREEK CHAMBER AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE PREMIER RESIGNS.

The Greek Premier, in presenting the Preliminary Treaty of Peace to the Chamber of Deputies, strongly disapproved of its terms, but said he was prepared to accept the will of the Powers and negotiate the final treaty.

He attributed to Germany everything that had been done against Greece, and asked the Chamber to pass a vote of confidence in the Government.

This was rejected by 93 against 41 votes. Thirty Deputies abstained from voting.

Mr. Ralli has announced his intention of resigning the Premiership.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

One hundred miles of the Uganda Railway have been completed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the homeward Mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived here, at 7 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

Military Works Department—Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, Lieutenant-Colonel Glenni, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Punjab Command, Military Works. Captain Ewbank, Royal Engineers, on return from Famine duty in the Public Works Department, is posted to Bombay Division, Military Works. On return from leave in England, Captain Ogilvie, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Zhob Division, Military Works.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, Lieutenant Leslie, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Quetta Circle, Military Works, for service with the Tirah Field Force.

On arrival from England, 2nd-Lieutenant Eutace, Royal Engineers, is posted to Mhow Division as an Attached Officer.

Lieutenant Laeb, being retired of his duties with the Meywar Bhil Corps by Lieut Bell, will rejoin the 13th Bombay Infantry at Ferozepur. He will travel on duty at public expense.

The under mentioned 2nd-Lieutenants of the Attached List will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to Battalions specified, agreeably to para. 72, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II. :—To Second Battalion South Lancashire Regiment—Hutchinson, Maxwell, and Milward ; to 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles—Burke and Sargent ; to 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers—Barnes, Heath, Percey, Smith, and Mosse.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, Army Medical Staff, is directed to proceed immediately to Kohat to take up his appointment as Principal Medical Officer of the line of communication in the Expeditionary force.

The undermentioned Medical officers have been detailed for duty with the Field Hospitals proceeding to Umballa :—No. 25 British Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major Kirkpatrick, Army Medical Staff ; and Surgeon-Major Wills, Army Medical Staff, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, under provisions of para. 40 of the Field Service Department Code.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, Border Regiment, will be placed on half pay on 19th October 1897, on completing four years' service in the Command, and is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at public expense. Lancashire Fusiliers—2nd-Lieutenant Allardyce, 6 months, Medical Certificate. Lancashire Fusiliers—2nd-Lieutenant Tellis, 6 months, Medical Certificate. 5th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Hooken, 6 weeks, on private affairs. Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Captain Moore, Indian Medical Service, on 2 months.

Surgeon-Captain Thacker, Army Medical Staff, Surgeon-Captain Taylor, Army Medical Staff—No. 64 Native Field Hospital.

Surgeon-Major Sarkies, 8th Bombay Infantry, Surgeon-Captain Gabbett, Madras, Surgeon-Lieutenant Macdonald, officiating, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, Surgeon-Lieutenant Bryson, Madras, and Lieutenant Dyke, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, have passed the test laid down in para. 820 of the Army Regulations, India, Vol. II.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 34 new cases and 26 deaths round about Poona ; of which 13 cases 8 and deaths occurred in Poona Cantonment ; 5 cases and 6 deaths in Kirkee ; and 3 cases and 4 deaths in Sirur. Besides that 8 cases and 8 deaths occurred in the city.

In the Hospital 23 cases were admitted, making the number of those under treatment 162 ; 2 cases being from the 19th Bombay Infantry, and one from the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

The Poona Horse Show (fancy classes) was held again on the polo ground during the afternoon. The weather was clear, but suddenly dark clouds gathered, and it rained heavily, and three classes remained to compete.

In Class 1, for pairs of horses in harness, five pairs competed, among which the Governor's pair was much admired, and won the prize ; Lady Sandhurst's pair gaining the second honour.

In Class 2, for tandims, three competed. Mr. Wilkinson's Chesnut was best, and gained the first prize ; Captain DeLisle's Brown winning the second prize.

In Class 10, for single horses in harness, the Governor's Robe won the first prize ; General Nairne's Starlight second ; and Aga S. Shab's Codling the third.

In Class 11, for light-weight hunters, up to 11st., Miss Wilson's Litany won the first prize ; and Captain Heneage's Phyllis the second. Twelve competed.

In Class 12, for the best polo pony, Captain De [illegible]'s Princess won the first prize ; and Captain De [illegible]isle's Esmeralde the second.

In Class 14, for English and Colonial chargers, [illegible]onel Stuart's Little Horse won the first prize ; and Major Heinat's Kangaroo the second.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

[illegible]e Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here [illegible]rday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 30.

[illegible]B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha [illegible]ere this morning.

[illegible]RCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

[illegible]ol Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats [illegible]

[illegible]nagar 39-32

[illegible]er Market has been steady.

[illegible] Consols 111 7-8

[illegible]entes 103

[illegible]terling Loan 118

[illegible]upee Paper 62 3-4

[illegible] 25 1-2

[illegible]gland [illegible] for the week ending [illegible]he [illegible] Total Bullion [illegible]

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

DEFEAT AND LOSS IN THE UPPER MAMAUND VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

General Jeffreys' Column was stubbornly opposed in an attack on Jut and Agrah, fortified villages in the Upper Mamund Valley. The Guides repulsed the enemy on the hills to the right. But the West Kent and the 31st Punjabis were met by a murderous fire in the village on the left.

The force ultimately retired in good order, the guns behind covering the movement.

Our casualties were :—Colonel O'Bryen, of the Punjabis, and Colonel Brown-Clayton, of the West Kents, killed. Lieutenants Peacock, of the Punjabis, and Styles and Isacke, of the Kents, were wounded.

The West Kents had eighteen Privates wounded. Of the Sepoys, 23 were killed and wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Later reports say that General Jeffreys' Force advanced from the Inayat Killa on the 30th against Agrah and Jut, two adjoining and self-supporting villages. The enemy showed in force above Agrah, and the Brigade advanced against them ; the Guides on the left, the West Kent in the centre, the 31st Punjab Infantry on the right, the Battery in the rear, and the 38th Dogras in reserve. The Guides carried the spur in their front without loss, but the enemy held the rocks strongly in front of the 31st Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Bryen, in command, was mortally wounded. In the advance the 31st Punjab Infantry were supported by two Companies of 38th Dogras and the Artillery. The Brigade occupied Agrah, and the West Kents were then moved to the right to support the 31st, and became hotly engaged in Jut at close quarters, and suffered some loss.

CASUALTIES.

Our casualties were :—British Officers killed—Lieutenant-Colonel O'Bryen, 31st Punjab Infantry and Second Lieutenant Brown-Clayton, of the West Kents.

Wounded—Lieutenant Peacock, 31st Punjab Infantry ; and Lieutenant Isacke, of the West Kent severely. Captain Styles, of the West Kent, slightly. Rank-and-File—Killed 3 ; British 7. Natives wounded 15. British wounded 6 ; dangerously 7 ; severely 2 ; slightly 23 natives.

AN ATTACK ON FORT BARA EXPECTED.

THE MAMUNDS STILL OBDURATE.

An Afridi lashkar is reported likely to attack Fort Bara to-night.

The Mamund Jirgah is continuing to be obdurate, and punitive measures have been recommended by General Jeffreys, who on Tuesday destroyed fifteen towers without opposition. His camp was sniped on Tuesday, but no casualties occurred.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS.

It is reported from Peshawar that an important Afridi Malik, who had started for Kabul, has returned to Tirah, and sent round word that the Amir has ordered any Afridi deputation arriving at Cabul to be arrested.

THE UTMANZAI SUBMISSIVE.

General Elles' second Brigade, with the Oxfords, Patiala Regiment, 9th Gurkhas, No. 5 Mountain Battery, No. 5 Company Sappers, and three Squadrons Bengal Lancers, moved to Yakhdand in the Utmanzai country yesterday. The Utmanzais at once submitted to the terms imposed. The 20th Punjab Infantry have moved to Galonai, on the way to Peshawar.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HARRINGTON.

Lieutenant Harrington, wounded in the first attack on General Jeffreys' Camp, has died.

FURTHER SURRENDER OF ARMS.

The Utman Khels have surrendered a number of guns, and are collecting more to hand over.

Tana and Bana Khels, Ranizais, Adinzais and the tribes on the right bank of the Swart River have now altogethher paid Rs. 85,000 in the form of fines to Major Deane.

TROOPS IN THE SAMANA COUNTRY.

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

The following is the disposition of the troops in the Samana country :—Kohat and Parachinar—9th Field Battery ; Hangu, Doaba and Parachinar—Punjab 9th Battery ; Kohat—9th British Mountain Battery ; Fort Lockhart—Derajat Mountain Battery; Fort Lockhart and Sadr—3rd Punjab Cavalry; Doaba and Kai—3rd Bengal Cavalry ; Sadr—6th Bengal Cavalry ; Thal and Alizai—18th Bengal Lancers ; Kai and Shinowri—Central India Horse ; Kohat and Hangu—Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Kohat—Royal-Inniskillings ; Samana and Thal—Northamptonshire Regiment ; Samana—2nd Punjab Infantry ; Kohat—1-2nd Gurkhas ; Shinowri—1-2nd Gurkhas ; Kai—2-2nd Gurkhas ; Hangu (for Samana)—12th Bengal Infantry ; Sadr—15th Sikhs ; Sadr (for Kai)—26th Sikhs ; Samana (for Kai)—5th Punjab Infantry ; Doaba and Sadr—3rd Sikhs ; Doaba and Thal—1-5th Gurkhas ; Parachinar—Jhind Infantry ; Shinowri—Kapurthala Infantry ; Sadr and Alazai—Madras Sappers ; Sirmur—Sappers ; and Maler Kotta—Sappers ; Shin owri—Bombay Sappers.

MOVEMENTS TO TIRAH.

Gulistan, Peshawar, September 30.—Brigadier-General Gaselle left Peshawar yesterday afternoon for Kohat to join the Kohat Column of the Tirah Field Force, giving over command of the district to Colonel Wilson, commanding at Peshawar. The somersetshire Light Infantry is not expected at Peshawar till the 2nd October. Orders have been issued for the relief of the Dorsetshire Regiment at Cherat by the Somersets. Apparently the Somersets are not going on the Tirah Expedition.

After all, it is said that some changes are being made in the various Brigades composing the Tirah Columns, and that the Buffs are not going up either.

THE AFRIDI GATHERING NEAR BARA.

This morning a patrol of the 9th Bengal Lancers was fired on near Bara, one sowar being killed. The Afridis appear to be nearer Bara than the Politicals-report.

A BODY OF SOWARS MISSING.

It is reported that a body of sowars has not been recovered as yet,

READY FOR THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE MALAKHAND EXPEDITION ENDED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Nahaki, 30th September, says :—The following troops start at 8 a.m. for Yakdand, Pipal, and Danish Kot and back, five days rations having been provided :—The Oxfords, 9th Gurkhas, the Patiala Regiment, three Squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers, No. 5 Company Bombay Mountain Battery, No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers under General MacGregor. General Elles, with the Divisional Head-quarters, accompanies him, and the remainder remain at Nahaki with General Westmacott, who commands from here to Shabkadr. Colonel Duthy, Commanding R. A. ; Captain Macleod, Adjutant, R. A. ; Captain Rigby, Signalling Officer ; Captain Kelly, Field Engineer ; Lieutenants Stokes and Greenstreet, Assistant Field Engineers, leave to-day to take up appointments in the Tirah Force. The tonga service between Shabkadr and Peshawar opens on the 1st.

The 20th Punjab Infantry leaves to-day *en route* for the Malakhand Field Force. The Military part of this short but very successful expedition may now be said to be over. It only remains to secure compliance with the terms, which are being complied with in the shortest time on record for such matters.

The Halimzais of Gandab and Khwazais have already complied, and it is expected that the remaining clans will comply within three days.

General Elles is to be heartily congratulated on the success of his well-planned and well executed expedition.

The political arrangements by Mr. Merk, Chief Political Officer, have worked admirably. His knowledge of the country and people, and his influence over them, contributed in no small degree to the success of the expedition.

Camp Yakdand, 30th September.—General Elles, with the Divisional Head-quarters, Staff and the 2nd Brigade under General MacGregor marched here to-day from Nahaki, and move on to Pipal to-morrow with the mule transport only across pass upon which working parties are now engaged, the Oxfords and two guns remaining here with the camels.

This pass is reported to be impracticable for camels, and difficult for mules.

Guns, swords and fines are coming in freely from the surrounding districts.

The Utmanzai and Danish Kul country will next be visited, and the force will start on the return journey to Peshawar.

There was a thunderstorm and heavy rain to-day.

Fort Lockhart, 30th September (Head-quarters Samana, 30th September).—Political situation is unchanged, and all is quiet.

RAIDING CONTINUES.

The Shinowri cart road, which is making good progress up the Rai-Shinowri, will be ready on the 1st between Shinowri-Gulistan, and is fit for camels. A road over Chagru Kotal is being constructed. Two parties of the Mala Khel raided Rhaisan, on the main road, looting 50 cattle, and cutting the wire. Also raiding is reported by the Akhels, revenging the passage of road-making parties allowed by them. Other raiders are also reported to be about. All the Khanki Orakzai wish to submit, and offer to give up all footing of the Government rifles. No answer was given. The Bar Mahommed Khels have sent in a Jirgah for themselves, and the Shiakhans Mishtis are offering free passage, and to surrender Government rifles. Furlough Subadar, of the 28th P. I., reports that the Sipah Salar has told the embassy that no help will be given, and that the expedition is well deserved. Four more sepoys of the 5th P. I. have deserted Kohat with 7 rifles and 280 rounds of ammunition. Colonel Muir, commanding the lines of communication, has arrived here to-day in camp. Shinowri will be advanced. Commissariat base ground is good, and water is plentiful. The 2nd division can now concentrate at a day's notice, but some corps are still expected. The weather is perfect.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HARRINGTON.

Malakhand, 30th September.—Funeral of the late Lieutenant Harrington, 26th P. I., who died yesterday at Sarai, of the wounds received on the 15th, took place to-day. Malakhand, 7-30 p.m.—The service was read by Colonel Reid, Commanding the Malakhand Brigade. All officers in the station were present, the firing party being furnished by the Highland Light Infantry.

Colonel Broadbent and Captain Grier passed through Panjkora on their way to join their appointments with the Tirah Field Force. The Highland Light Infantry marched to Chakdara to-day, *en route* for Panjkora, and the Buffs are expected to be here to-morrow to take their place.

GENERAL ELLES' DEPARTURE TO MALAKHAND.

Galanai, 1st October.—General Elles inspected the 20th Punjab Infantry, yesterday, on his departure for Malakhand, and expressed his pleasure in having had so fine a regiment under him. They had worked well and fought well, and he complimented the officers on their regiments and the way they handled it. Captain Knight, Road Commandant, is in command here. He had very hard work, and has carried out a somewhat thankless task admirably.

ANOTHER MULLAH COLLECTING LASHKAR.

Peshawar, 30th September.—The daily patrol of the 19th Bengal Lancers, which moves up to Bara Valley, early in the morning, to-day, was fired at by a small raiding party of the Afridis, who killed one sowar and wounded one man. The Afridis escaped Information from an Afridi sepoy, returning from furlough, states that the Mullah, Said Akbar, is collecting lashkar in Sipasgha country, about one short march from Bara, and will attack that place to-morrow night. This weekly threat has never been veatured, and this week is their last chance and an attack on the force would cheer the troops.

GLANDERS AMONG THE HORSES.

The 16th Lancers Maxim gun is being equipped with a mule carriage. The horses unfortunately had three cases of glanders among them, and the survivors are segregated. It is hoped that from the application of the Mallein test no other cases will occur. However, the maxim gun is now fit for out-station service.

SNIPING CONTINUES.

Some sniping took place at Jamrud in a desultory manner last night. Everyone is now quite accustomed to this amusement. It is treated as quite an ordinary occurrence. We have not yet heard of the sniper being sniped, which would be very desirable and a welcome incident in the camp monotony.

The Maharaja of Patiala has returned from General Elles' Force yesterday, and left this morning for Patiala.

THE AMIR'S ATTITUDE.

The most important news from the frontier relates to the attitude of the Amir towards the Orakzai and Afridi tribesmen. It appears that in accordance with the decision arrived at last week at a large jirgah held in Tirah, the tribal leaders sent off a joint deputation to Kabul with a view to obtaining help in the coming struggle with our troops. The members of this deputation got as far as Jellalabad, where they were stopped by the local Afghan officials and turned back. A request was preferred for ammunition, but this was refused. The Jellalabad authorities were acting in obedience to orders received from Kabul. The Amir has thus given further proof of his intention to dissassociate himself from the tribes engaged in hostilities, and though they may be joined by small contingents from Afghanistan, they need expect no help from His Highness. As the mullans who are responsible for the various risings have all along asserted that the Amir would openly support the tribes, the news of this rebuff will create a great impression on the borderland. General Ghulam Hyder may secretly egg on the Orakzai and Afridis to remain in arms, just as he seems to have instigated the Mohmands and Mamunds to assume the offensive ; but his action is apparently contrary to the line of policy adopted by his master, and the Sipah Salar would probably be called to account at once were he not in a position to defy the Amir owing to his influence over the troops and tribesmen in the Jellalabad district.

THE AFRIDIS

would seem to be taking measures to secure their line of retreat from Tirah, if indeed they do not intend to abandon the plateau altogether. They have reoccupied the Khyber with 150 men, who have been sent to Ali Masjid, and it is rumoured they intend to muster their fighting men at China and at the Bazar Valley, as there are no villages in Tirah which are the summer head quarters of the tribe. This movement into the Bazar Valley can be carried out easily enough ; the encampments being abandoned at short notice, the flocks and herds can be driven down from the highlands, the women and children accompanying them. It is not certain yet that this course will be adopted ; but as several passes lead from the western end of the Bazar Valley into the Shinwari country and the Dakka district, the Afridis may elect to desert Tirah before our troops advance. In this case the plan of campaign may have to be modified, and the operations of the Peshawar Column may be more important than was originally intended. There is a direct road into the Bazar Valley from Jamrud by waysof the Kuke Khel villages of Kadam and Jabagai. This is practicable for camels, whereas the Alarchi route from Ali Masjid is most difficult. In January 1879 General Maude marched a column from Jamrud by the Kadam and Jabagai route, and a similar plan could now be adopted. It remains to be seen, however, whether the tribesmen will defend Tirah from attack from the direction of the Samana. They usually move down from the plateau in November to Bara and the Bazar Valley to escape the early snow, and they may possibly think it advisable to leave a month earlier, so as to place their families in comparative security. General Lockhart's two divisions, after scouring the plateau, could enter the Bazar Valley from the south, over passes which will be free from snow for some weeks to come. It will be interesting to note what tactics are adopted by the Afridis when our troops advance across the Khanki Valley straight upon Tirah.

IN SOUTH BAJOUR

further punitive measures against the Mamunds seem a matter of necessity, as the tribal *jirgahs* have refused to surrender their rifles. The fortified villages of Agrah and Jat, five or six miles from General Jeffreys camp at Inayat Killa, on the western side of the Valley, will first be dealt with. They lie some little distance in the hills, and are not easy of access. General Jeffreys, however has a full brigade wherewith to attack them, and the Mamunds cannot hope to offer successful defence. This brigade will probably remain some time at Inayat Killa with a column in support on the Panjkora, to overawe the Bajouris generally and also to give assistance to the Khan of Nawagai in case he is attacked after General Elles marches out of the Mohmand country a few days hence. Malakand also will bestrongly garrisoned with a view to checking any attempt on the part of the Bunerwals to enter the Swat Valley and cut the line of communications. The troops of the Malakand Field Force, which were told off to share in the Tirah expedition, will have to stand fast, their place being taken by other regiments.

UNCOUTH NAMES.

Our readers, unacquainted with the geography and politics of the North-West frontier, must be puzzled by the uncouth names of places and people which figure in the telegrams. They have to guard against confusing Mohmands with Mamunds ; to remember that there are Salarzai in Bajour as well as in Buner; that Khorappa is a village near the Samana Range and a defile in the Mohmand country ; that there are two Khars and only one Jhar ; and that more than one tribe has a subdivision bearing the name of Utman Khel. Lately we have heard of the Gar and Samil factions among the Afridis and Orakzai, and this particular reference is likely to be repeated as the clans beyond the border begin to make overtures for submission. It may be as well therefore to explain the meaning of these two terms, which are familiar enough to our officers on the border. In Paget and Mason's "Records of Frontier Expeditions" it is stated that the names are said to be derived from two brothers, Gar and Samil, who many years ago had a quarrel, one brother being aided by one party of Pathans, the other by a separate party, whence arose a feud ; and now not a year passes that some men are not killed on this old story. Bellew gives a different account of the matter in his work on "The Races of Afghanistan," tracing the factions back to the time before the tribes were converted to Islam and while two rival religions, the Buddhist and the Magian, still existed side by side. However this may be ; it is plain that the factions have still political significance. There certainly was not any sign of disunion during the recent demonstration against the Samana, when Afridis and Orakzais combined to attack our posts ; but now, among the Orakzais, dissension has appeared, and the two factions are watching each other rather jealously, as there is a movement on foot among some of the clans to negotiate with Government before our troops move down into the Khanki Valley and begin reprisals for the destruction of British posts such as Saragheri and Saifuldarra. But if the Orakzai are contemplating submission, the Afridis are still in a warlike mood. To quote the Records again : "Though in themselves the most disunited of people, in the event of a threatened invasion of their country it is probable that their mullahs and maliks would induce them to lay aside their petty animosities, and unite to face the common danger and defend their common faith." Gar and Samil feuds will be forgotten in Tirah, if we mistake not, and our troops will have some stiff fighting next month.—*Pioneer.*

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

In introducing the Oudh Courts Bill, Sir John Woodburn said so many appeals are pending before the Judicial Commissioner's Courts in Oudh that the appellants at present had sometimes to wait two years before their cases were heard. His measure appoints an additional Commissioner for one year to help to reduce the arrears, transfers for reference in cases of difference of opinion between the existimg judicial Commissioners from the High Court to the new Commissioner, and enables the rules to be made to facilitate the disposal of business.

In introducing the Central Provinces Tenancies Bill the same Hon. member said that, owing to the peculiar conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces, proprietary rights there are weaker and the tenant rights stronger than elsewhere. The Act of 1883 was intended to protect the tenants from undue enhancement of rent, and confirm them in a great measure of security of tenure, but its provisions have proved unsuitable to the habits of the people, and rents have often been unduly enhanced owing to the ignorance of the tenants, who did not realise that any method of relief existed. Credit is due to the landlords for the willingness they have generally shown to abide by the decisions of the Settlement Officer regarding the reduction of excessive rent, and the present Bill extends the powers of the Settlement Officer in the matter, and makes it incumbent on him to fix fair rents and decide disputes in this connection. In order to limit the extent to which land is passing into the hands of the money-lending classes in the Central Provinces, the Bill further withdraws power now possessed by the occupancy and ordinary tenants to alienate their tenants, rights. To prevent evasion of this provision the sub-leases are to be for periods of not more than one year at a time.

Aprovision is also added by means of the Bill amending the Land Revenue Act to save the landlords in the Central Provinces from the absolute ruin entailed by the sale of the whole of their land. Under the present bill their home farms will become inalienable thereby, whatever their extravagance or misfortunes preventing their being deprived of all means of subsistence.

The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s, s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi and Suez, with English mails, and the following passengers :—

For London.

Addis, Mr D F
Allen, Mr and Mrs W
Allen, Mr W R
Allardyce, Lieut A J
Banks, Mr E
Baines, Mr and Mrs C I
Cunningham, Mr D M
Deans, Mrs
Edwards, Mrs
Eaven, Mr
Fawcett, Mr F
Gooch, Mr F W
Gray, Mr W H, and infant
Hislop, Mr J
Haworth, Miss
Jameson, Miss
Jeshiram, Mr
Kelly, Lieut E W
Lake, Mrs and Miss
Lawrence, Mr
Mayer, Miss
Morris, Mrs
Moody, Mrs, 2 daughters and infant
MacIntyre, Mr
Parsons, Mr and Mrs, infant and 2 children
Pearson, Mr and Mrs J D
Redman, Mr W
Rand, Mr A H
Smith, Miss H
Smith, Mr S
Sheridan, Mr C T
Thomas, Mr J
Turner, Mrs, and child
Tudball, Mrs and Miss
Turner, Miss
Waldie, Mr D
Welderburn, Mr H S
Wharry, Mrs, and child
Waiting, Mrs
Wilson, Capt G
Willis, Lieut R R
Williamson, Mr and Mrs F

For Brindisi.

Campbell, Mr and Mrs J S
Casement, Capt O R
Clarke, Mr R
Daw, Mr A
Ehrhardt, Mr P
Fawcett, Mr F
Henderson, Mr R S
Khare, the Hon Mr Dajee Abajee
Maconochie, Mr E
Mawson, Mr K P
Molute, Mr J B
Provost, Mrs
Sitale, Mr A

For Suez.

Babekram S Mehta, Dr
Gaekwar of Baroda, H H Maharajah
Gaekwar, Prince Futteysingh Rao
Gaekwar, Prince Jaisingh Rao
Gaekwar, Prince Shivaji Rao
Gaekwar, Shrimant Ganpatrao
Hirgarrao
Kiratsingjee
Salunke, Mr
Salaskor, Mr and six attendants on H H

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant H. S. Wedderburn, Gordon Highlanders, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave, which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab Command.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having passed the examination, are qualified for appointment on the Regimental :—General and Personal Staffs of the Army—Major J. W. G. Tulloch, 25th Bo. I. ; Captains H. W. A. Marson, 8th B. I., E. R. R. Swiney, 9th Gurkha Rifles, H. C. Tytler, 11th B. I., L. B. Walton, 26th P. I.; Fiz H. Wintle, 30th P. I., E. R. Morton, 31st P. I., F. C. Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, F. Murray, 44th Gurkha Rifles, H. R. Fagan, 1st P. I., N. A. H. Budd, 12th Bo. I., H. P. E. Parker, 29th Bo. I. ; Lieutenants H. H. F. Turner 2nd Bengal Lancers, F. Shakespear, 4th B. C., H. J. M. MacAndrew, 5th B. C., A. W. Pennington, 9th B. L., F. C. K. Macmullen, 12th B. C., H. C. Ricketts, 15th B. L., W. S. Fraser, 19th B. L., R. T. I. Ridgway, 40th Pathans, A. C. Hickley, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, W. B. Powell, 9th M. I., C. V. N. Lyne, 16th M. I. J. Talbot, 7th Bombay Lancers, Colonel J. P. D. Vanrennen to officiate as Colonel on Staff, Fyzabad. District Staff—Major H. Ringwood, East Surrey Regiment, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bengal Command, vice Colonel W. Hailes ; Major C. H. V. Price, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Bombay Command, vice Captain F. J. M. Edwards with the Mohmand Field Force ; Captain Bailey, Station Staff Officer, Delhi, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bengal Command, vice Major Wintour, appointed to the Tochi Field Force.

The following appointments are made :—Captain A. G. Medley, 19th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as D. A. A.-G. at Headquarters, Punjab Command, vice Captain Blood on field service. 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—Lieutenant D. R. Adye, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant ; Lieutenant A. St. J. Cooke, to be Wing Officer. Malwa Bhil Corps—Major A. Poingdestre, 2nd-in-command, Bhopal Battery, to be Officer Commanding. Corps of Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant-Colonel S. Grant and Major B. B. Russell, R. E., are transferred from the Military Works Department to the Madras Sappers and Miners. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hoskyns is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Bombay Sappers and Miners on re-transfer from the Public Works Department. Lieutenant Howard is posted to the Madras Sappers and Miners. Military Works Department—On arrival in India the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department and are posted as stated :—Lieutenant Maud, Punjab Command ; 2nd Lieutenant Wilkinson, Madras Command ; 2nd Lieut. Eustace, Bombay Command. On completion of temporary duty in the Public Works Department, Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury is posted to the Punjab Command and Lieutenant H. D. Pearson to the Bengal Command. On vacating the Command of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Orpen is posted to the Madras Command. On return from leave Captain Hilliard is posted to the Punjab Command. Royal Engineers—Lieutenants H. F. E. Freeland and F. B. Tillard have qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain. 24th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant R. G. Macpherson, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifle.—The following officers to be officiating Wing officers as a temporary measure :—Captain, F. A. Smith 2nd Bengal Light Infantry ; F. P. Webber, 3rd Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant W. A. Hill. 11th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant E. F. Knox, 17th Bengal Infantry ; 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. D. Macpherson, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The following is the list of officers likely to be employed on political duty with the Tirah Field Force and Bara Column :—Sir Richard Sidney, Mr. L. W. King, C. S., Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, now employed on special duty in Kurram, and Captain F. J. Barton. Mr. D. B. Blakeway will remain in Mirazai as Political Officer.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Sept 10.

A paragraph has gone the round of the papers to the effect that two Viennese Jews are about to attempt the restoration of Palestine to their own people by purchase. It is not a new idea. More than twenty years ago I heard a certain story, told, I believe, of Sir Moses Montifiore. It was said that this great man had formed a similar design. He would undertake to obtain the purchase money for the Holy Land if the Turks would sell it. He went to work in a practical manner, going from one functionary to another, and enlisting support from everyone. Then he showed the man who told me the story how far he had got with his negotiations. The approval of everybody was gained. "Of everybody ?" asked my friend, incredulous. "Of all but one." "And that one is, I suppose, the Sultan." Quite so ; it was the Sultan, and because it was the Sultan the negotiations dropped through. Everybody being quite certain that the Sultan would not dismember his empire, sympathy, and approval, and support could readily be procured. The same thing will happen again. These two gentlemen will get the support of everybody, except one, who is concerned, directly or indirectly, with the business. And that one will be the Sultan. I would recommend these two gentlemen of Vienna also to remember that there are others besides the Turks who will have to be consulted in the future of Palestine. It is essentially a Holy Land. It contains the Holy Places of Jew, Mohammedan, and Christian. If the Mohammedan could be persuaded to hand over the Mosque of Omar and the Dome of the Rock, with all their traditions, in order that they may become once more a temple for the Jews, there would remain the Christians to consider. Now, before the Christians will agree to surrender the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Mountain of Olives, and the Birthplace, to the Jews, there will be a word from France, who has always, since the Crusades, which she believes to have been entirely French, regarded herself as the special guardian of the Holy Places ; and another from Holy Russia, whose people consider the Holy Places as their peculiar heritage. They make imitation Holy Places in their own country ; they are sent in thousands on pilgrimage ; it is even reported that the Russian monastery at Jerusalem is a fortress provided with cannon in readiness for the day of entering into possession. Perhaps, too, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy would have a word to say. I believe that the title of King of Jerusalem is borne proudly by both these monarchs, and possibly Rome would not regard with equanimity the transfer and possible destruction of the Holy Places. Further, it is understood that the German Emperor is about to visit the country.

There come to me, now and then, letters from America, sometimes from friends, oftener from strangers, which please, instruct, abase, or exalt. I have now before me a letter of pure instruction. It is, apparently, from a former member of the once flourishing community of Oneida, when the people all lived the common life. He writes to me under the impression that a certain story of mine, called "The City of Refuge," was founded on that community. It was not, but that matters little, since it has led him to communicate to me the very remarkable faith of the community. They believe, briefly, all the essential articles of the Christian faith, with one very important addition. This is that the Second Advent has actually taken place. It occurred long ago, namely, at the destruction of Jerusalem, when all the true believers, both dead and living, were taken up into Heaven, where they have ever since been engaged in directing the affairs of the world and in leading upward and onward struggling humanity. It is a pretty belief. One would not wish to cast the cold water of doubt upon it. Nay, my correspondent informs me that it still in spite of the break-up of Oneida, continues to afford consolation to many. One does not, however, observe that it differs very much from the Roman Catholic belief—equally beautiful—that the saints are constantly engaged in hearing the prayers of the people and in interceding for them. So long as their faith comforts the believer, and does not interfere with the unbeliever, let him believe. For my own part, I look upon these queer creeds with which America abounds as a healthy and promising indication of free and independent thought. Such a creed as this was started by a person wholly ignorant of history and of logic—because, if all the believers had been taken up into the skies, who were left to carry on the faith ? And if a resurrection and up-taking on so large a scale had happened in the crowded country of Palestine there would have been witnesses. Enthusiasm, however, tramples on reason. The creed "caught on." It is delightful to believe that there are saints doing the work of the Lord. No doubt many will continue to find consolation in this faith.

There was once a winter so cold that even in France, without counting Klondyke and the Yukon river, the very reflections in the mirror became frozen, and stuck there Many singular accidents happened in consequence of this extraordinary rigour. One of the most remarkable, however, was that which occurred to a girl named, I believe, Marguerite. She lived in a cottage, outside the town, with her old grandmother, who was very pious, and very severe with her, beating her with her stick for the smallest fault, and especially for the sin of looking out of window when a young man came by. One cold morning, however, when her grandmother was at church, there knocked at the door a young man who asked for nothing but a little shelter from the cruel wind. The girl had not the heart to refuse ; the grandmother would not know ; 'twas a gallant youth ; in a word, she let him in. He sat down, he warmed himself ; though in the cottage itself there reigned a Siberian cold ; he told her that he was a wandering poet, and he showed her mandoline to which he sang his lovely poems. And then—he kissed her. This deplorable action would have mattered less had it not been for the frost. Nobody else was in the cottage to see ; the young man would have gone on his way ; only, unfortunately, there was a small mirror hanging on the wall, and there, to her horror, the girl saw, frozen hard and immovable, the reflection of the two faces and of that sinful kiss. And in a short time the grandmother would come home, and she also would see that reflection. They breathed upon the face of the mirror ; they warmed it with their hands ; in vain ; they could not melt it ; there it stood, with the the impudent lips of the young man and the cheerful acquiescence of the maid. The situation indeed was terrible.

"Stop !" cried the youth. "I have it ! I am a poet ; therefore I know what other men do not. I can take you to the Palace of King Winter. We will implore his forgiveness and his help.

He did so ; he led her ; he flew with her ; to the Ice Palace of that mighty monarch, who heard their prayers and saw their tears.

"Mortals !" he said. "Know that I have at last, after countless ages of effort, succeeded in freezing the reflection in the mirror. Shall I abandon this great triumph of science for the tears of a girl ? No ! Never ! ! No ! ! ! "

He spake and they trembled, and the girl wept again.

"Yet, " he added, with a softened look, for she was a very pretty girl, "since you have come here to pray to me for help, I will not withhold it. Return. My help shall be accorded to you, yet not in the way you ask."

They were back in the cottage. Alas ! The mirror still retained the frozen reflection of the two faces and the audacious lips. And then they heard the slow step of the grandmother and the click of her stick against the stones as of one feeling her way.

"Hide behind the door !" whispered the girl. "Perhaps she will not see you." The Poet effaced himself, mandoline and all, in this undignified manner. The grandmother entered the cottage. Marguerite threw herself on her knees. "Oh ! grandmother !" she cried, "do not look at the mirror. It never happened. I will tell you how it happened. It could not happen. Do not look at the mirror. I will explain. It is a lying mirror. I will explain—explain—all !"

The grandmother felt about with her hands ; she found the arms of her chair ; she sat down. "Why," she asked, "should I not look at the mirror ? But indeed, my dear, I can no longer look at anything. For, oh ! a Miracle ! A Miracle—to me unworthy !"

"What miracle ?" asked Marguerite, who now observed that, though her grandmother was sitting exactly opposite the mirror, she seemed to see nothing.

"My dear, I was in church contemplating the Virgin on the altar, and suddenly, as if her image had been frozen in my eyes, I could see nothing else. Nothing else ! I contemplate the holy figure wherever I go, and I see nothing else. Oh ! Blessed Miracle—to me unworthy ! "

Marguerite dragged the Poet from behind the door. "Hush !" she whispered. "She cannot see ; go quietly. And—oh ! you wicked Poet ! " For he repeated the sinful act, and laughed noiselessly, and whispered that he would come again.

In the spring, with the first thaw, the frozen reflection slowly vanished. At the same time the image of the figure on the altar also slowly disappeared from the old woman's eyes. So that, you see, King Winter kept his promise. I do not believe, for my own part, a single word of the story which I read in the train the other day between Ypres and Hazebrouck, in a collection of stories told by a Frenchman.

There are many places, within quite easy reach, that one is always wanting to visit, yet they never seem, accessible. Something at the last moment prevents. Thus, I have long desired to visit certain towns in Flanders, and have always been faced by unexpected obstacles, so that I really thought that I should never be privileged to see Ghent and Bruges, and the places near them, at all. There are many other places which I may perhaps be enabled to visit if I live long enough, though hitherto they have been inaccessible ; but Ghent and Bruges are now added to the places known So far, the world is made smaller—I have had a week in Belgium. First I took the boat to Ostead, thence went on to Ghent ; gave a day to Brussels, which I had seen half-a-dozen times before ; then to Bruges, from that place to Damme, thence to Ypres, by way of Hazebrouck to Calais, and so home. This makes a very delightful and very easy week ; the distances are not great, and, with decent weather, one can even enjoy the passage across the North Sea in the most confortable boats that can be found anywhere. One naturally makes a few observations on manners and customs. Thus, it is remarkable in Ostend that people of a certain rank or station take their dinners, in the open, off beer and shrimps—shrimps alone, mind you, without the mollifying influence of bread and butter—plain shrimps, with nothing else, except beer. One observer, also, especially in those parts of the towns where only Flemish is spoken, how curiously like to English it sounds at a little distance, and how many words are practically the same, either as their English or their German equivalents. Thus to take a few words from the shops, "Schoenmaker" we seem to know. "Goud en zilver work" presents no difficulties. "Hier niet rooken" suggests the German "rauchen," and all is plain. "Hier koopt man drank." Think of the German "kaufmann" and one understands. "Godshuis" is surely an almshouse. We push open the door, and see the bedesmen. "Boekdrukkerij" is a printing office, and so on. I know nothing about Flemish grammar and syntax and idioms, but I am sure it must be a language easy to acquire. When we have learned a few more important tongues, let us tackle Flemish.

Between Ghent and Bruges comparisons are always made, generally to the depreciation of the former. For my own part, I prefer Ghent. It is a city which is alive ; Bruges is dead ; the streets have large shops, carriages, and trams ; in both there are wonderful old houses and a world of historical associations ; there is a Hotel de Ville and a Belfry in each—that of Ghent with its golden dragon is certainly the finer ; the hotels are clean and moderate, but that of Ghent is quite admirable ; the stone pavement in both is execrable and tires one horribly. The guide-books are almost as execrable as the pavement ; the best way to see the towns is to take a voiture and drive round. The driver will show a dozen things not in the guide-book. In a few hours the place, whether it is Ghent or Bruges, grows upon one and becomes wholly delightful. We have nothing in our country so perfectly venerable and beautiful as the Hotel de Ville of Ghent, or that of Brussels, or the Belfry of Bruges with its lovely carillon. The charm is partly that of age ; a more modern building as beautiful could not produce the same effect. Partly, if one were to stay longer, the charms of historical association would be added ; but with me, at least, it takes time for that sense to sink into one and become part of one. For instance, Thames-street is to me a street of the fourteenth century always. I have more to say about these places, but that must be kept back for a week. Meantime, I have sketched out for you a week's journey which offers, I believe, the best return in things admirable and curious, and the least fatigue of any week's tour, that I could devise or recommend.

CYCLING AT HOME.

FROM A WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The question of what a woman shall wear when cycling was brought before the public once again in a prominent manner by a demonstration of Rational Women last Saturday. To be thorough they barred all skirts from sharing their arrangements, even to the exclusion of a press representative who was not even a cyclist. Their muster was small, but it was very demonstrative. It chiefly revealed the fact that many women are wisely hidden by a skirt, for the lack of elegance and symmetry was surprising. The ladies were no *corps de ballet.* Masculinity rather than emancipated womanhood was stamped on the majority of them.

Some call it a paltry revenge, but it has a meaning, and the opportunity for cyclists to air their grievances are so few and seldom offered that the Bath Road Club's action may be excused. That club, among others, was asked to support a Cycle Meet, held to give assistance to the hospitals of Richmond. Now this district is notorious for the anti-cycling mania of its magistrates, and the Bath Road Club, while sending a subscription to the hospital declined to support a cycling function in a district where the authorities are so egregiously unfair to wheelmen. Quite a large number of other metropolitan clubs have followed this lead of boycotting.

The magisterial eccentricities continue on all sides, whenever these functionaries come to deal with cyclists. A queer case and a hard one is that of a lad who bought for less than half a sovereign an ancient remnant of a tricycle. It clattered and groaned and wobbled as he rode it. Policeman XY Z, observing the antics and hearing the din, deemed it furious, and summoned the lad who rode it, and of coarse testified to immense speed. The boy jeered at the possibility of ten miles an hour being squeezed out of it, and an inspector, sent by the magistrate, confirmed the jeering of the boy. Then the magistrate so far forgot himself as to let the lad off, but at once relapsed into the normal condition of a justice of the peace, by mulcting the youth in costs. What for ! For the non-existent furiousness, of course.

Already the action of the police in Reigate, who recently summoned 100 persons alleged to be driving furiously, every single one of whom was fined, has had a prejudicial effect upon that quiet country town. Tradespeople notice the sudden falling off in the numbers of their visitors, and the caterers are not doing half their former trade. Not for a moment would we argue that scorching ought to be allowed, if it brings business to a town, but the wholesale fining of everybody keeps away the legitimate road users as well as the bad boys built for speed. They don't care to risk riding in a neighbourhood where discrimination is an unknown quantity.

The year closes in when the cricket season ends, and this always has a cycling significance of some importance, as then the authorities of the Kennington Oval allow the Surrey Bicycle Club to use the famous cricket ground for their autumn race meeting. Thus it was that the Surrey meeting came to be regarded as the end of the season. It no longer acts as a finish, but it holds a high place as one of the great fixtures of the year. One of the two chief races was the half-mile scratch event for the Sydney Challenge Trophy. This was won in the spring of this season by I. Mc. Wm. Bourke, and again the same man won on Saturday.

In the other scratch race he was greatly fancied, but was baulked by a man—strange to the track—who fell over when the wind caught him sideways at a corner. Notwithstanding the prestige of the Surrey, and the excellence of the weather, only a paltry 5,000 went to see the sports, a fifth only of the numbers that used to line the enclosure and rush madly all over the field when the racing was over.

A creditable ride was this week accomplished by the veteran President of the North Road Cycling Club. Mr. T. G. King, who rode 195 miles on the road in 12 hours. The singularity of the feat lies in the fact that King is in his fiftieth year. The old saw ran :—"Woe to the kingdom whose king is a child ;" but this must be revised into "Happy is the club whose old men are Kings." The grayhaired veteran rode like a record breaker, with pacing, timing and feeding arrangements all complete, and nothing but a head wind on the final stretch prevented him achieving his ambition of doing 200 miles.

A smug sense of satisfaction is felt by every cyclist who hears of justice falling on two roughs who attacked a peaceable rider late one evening. They dragged him off his machine and belaboured him with sticks, demanding money. They got none, neither are they now let off by paying a small sum, but they are enjoying their thorough deserts in the form of six months hard labour.

A curious contrast to the state of things near London to that in remoter districts, as to road speeds, is afforded by the action of the authorities over a road race that recently took place. The men defended themselves on the ground that they had ridden annually in this event, with the cognizance of the police, and had received no warning that they were not to be permitted this year ! This defence was held to be good and the racers escaped. It is a change, after the usual conflict of evidence, to find men admitting high pace, and more curious still to find that they are not treated as scorchers after such a confession.

So, after all, we are not likely to see the classic Cuca race this season. It was on, then put off and it was on again, but now at the end of the year the promoting club, the London County, has been suspended for a month for a technical offence committed many weeks ago, the salient point of which appears to have been ignoring the important magnates and mandates of the National Cyclists' Union, the governing body of racers in this country. So the club cannot hold its Cuca Twenty-four, because a further postponement would bring it into the shades of winter. Moreover, amateurs can't be expected to train and keep fit an indefinite length of time.

A correspondent writes :—Having just returned from a mixed cycle and railway tour in Belgium and Germany, my experience with regard to the new regulations of the Cyclist Touring Club cycle "permits" in Belgium and the condition of the roads and the scenery would, no doubt, be interesting to your readers. My route was as follows :—Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Namur, Dinant, Rochefort, St. Hubert, Neufchateau, Arlon, Luxenbourg, Treves, Coblentz, Mayence, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Brussels, Ostend, and Dover. The cycle was only brought into use from Namur to Luxembourg, the other part being terversed by rail and steamer, through sheer want of time. From Namur to Luxumbourg the journey was very enjoyable, although the heat and the number of ups and downs made it heavier work than the average in this country. From Namur to Dinant, along the Meuse, is pretty, with good and level roads. Dinant to Rochefort is hilly, but of good surface, and the district very picturesque. Rochefort to Neufchateau, Arlon, and Luxembourg, though of good surface and for the most part through fine and interesting country, is somewhat remakable for its long straight inclines and declines. These are not of the short switchback nature, which enables the rider to utilise the velocity attained downhill to surmount the suceeding ascent, for long after this force is spent he must continue the slow, toilsome climb frequently for two or three miles. If, however, he has carefully kept down the weight of his travelling equipment and the weather is fair and cool, he will thoroughly enjoy the tour of this district. In my own case, though enjoyable, it was a little spoiled by hot weather and the carrying of too much luggage.

Two plucky Australian riders, named Maher and Coleman, are now engaged on the unprecedented feat of riding across the interior of Australia on their cycles. As so little is known of the country across which they will travel, Australian papers consider that their ride, if successfully carried through, will possess much geographical interest. Each rider's mounts are shod with Dunlop tyres.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

GYMKHANA VS. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

The second match of the semi-finals was played last evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Middlesex Regiment. It was somewhat of a rough game, several of the Middlesex playing rather harder than was absolutely necessary. The Gymkhana won fairly easily by 2 goals and two tries to 1 try, and thus get into the final against the Welsh, which is to be played on Monday. The Gymkhana forwards played a good game, but the back division lacked combination. They started by playing 3 three-quarters, but after scoring the first goal Hudson came back to help the ¾ line, and Sheepshanks was brought out of the scrum to take his place at half, a movement which saved the back division a good deal of work. Ross at full-back played a good game, his kicking being especially good. Hall played a good game for the Middlesex, but from a spectator's point of view appealed a good deal oftener than was necessary. The Middlesex team was the same as played against the Rangers. The following was the team of the

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Full Back—Ross ; three-quarter backs—Cole McCausland, and Fischer ; Half backs—Williamson and Hudson ; Forwards—Economo, Waller, Bishop, Baxter, Christie, Sheepshanks, Wood, Dodgson, and Moore.

The Gymkhana kicked off. Hall returning a scrum followed in mid-field, the Gymkhana forwards gradually forcing the game. The Middlesex got the ball out, but threw forward. From some loose play Fischer got the ball and kicked well into touch when collared. Loose play ensued with no advantage to either side. From a free kick the ball was carried into the Middlesex 25. From the scrum Hudson got the ball and passed to Cole, who muffed badly a free kick to Middlesex which resulted in the ball being carried to Middlesex 25. From the scrum Hudson securing, passed to McCausland , who passed to Fischer, but the latter was knocked into touch. From loose play Hudson made a short run, but was knocked into touch. Williamson secured the ball from a scrum and passed to McCausland, who ran well and grounded between posts. Hudson converted.

From the kick off the Middlesex followed up well and carried into Bambay's 25. From a free kick Hudson followed up well and the ball was taken to the middle of the ground, where loose play ensued. The Middlesex, by some good passing between the 3-4s, newly got in, but Ross collared and saved. Hudson spent some little time kicking into touch, but the ball still stayed in Gymkhana half until some loose play carried it over the middle, whence the Gymkhana gradually forced it into Middlesex 25. Some lofty kicking was indulged in by the backs, and Cole, cleverly catching a pass by Hall, ran in well, and grounded between the posts, Hudson converting from the kick off. The ball was rushed into the Middlesex half, but Wilkinson ran down the touch line, and was knocked into touch by Ross. Loose play followed, and the ball had just been kicked into touch in the Gymkhana's 25 by Hall when the whistle sounded for half time. Gymkhana leading by 2 goals or 10 points to *nil.*

The Middlesex kicked off, and some heavy pushing resulted in the ball being picked up by Hall in the middle of the ground and a pretty combined run by him and Bailey resulted in Hall getting in. Hall undertook kick and failed badly. From the kick off the ball was carried over Gymkhana line, but off side was given, and Hudson kicked into touch near mid-field. From ensuing scrums Gymkhana gradually worked ball into the Middlesex 25, where Williamson secured well from a scrum, but was knocked into touch A free kick was given to Gymkhana, but Anderson missed the kick. The Gymkhana forwards were playing a good game, and kept the ball well in their opponents' 25. Williamson, Economo, and Dodgson showing up well. Fischer nearly got in, but was knocked into touch. From the throw in Williamson almost got in, but the ball was knocked out of his hand, and Middlesex touched down. After the kick off play was kept in mid-field, and a free kick against the Gymkhana for picking out of the scrum did the Middlesex no good. The rush by Sheepanks ended in Weller getting in, but Hudson failed to convert. From the kick off Ross returned well into touch into the Middlesex 25, and from the resulting scrum Economo ran in. Hudson took the kick, not a easy one, and failed to convert.

From the kick out, Moore secured and kicked well into touch in Middlesex 25. The scrum screwed well in the Middlesex 25, where McCausland and Hudson tried a run, but the latter [illegible] forward a free kick to Middlesex carried play [illegible] the half way line, and Bailey ran well down the touch line, but was collared by Ross. [illegible] now carried on in Gymkhana ground [illegible] a good rush by the Gymkhana carried [illegible] Middlesex territory, where [illegible] whistle sounded ; the Gymkhana winning by 2 goals and 2 tries to nil.

This evening will be given up to a match between Bombay and Calcutta. The Bombay team will have two alterations in it ; Sheepshanks and Wood standing out, and Harold and Vines taking their place. It is unfortunate that Hall refused to play, as he would have strengthened the back line a good deal. The match will begin at 5 p.m., and a good game may be expected.

The following will represent the Gymkhana against Calcutta, this evening :—Ross (back) ; Cole, Vines McCausland, and Ficher (three-quarter backs) ; Williamson and Hudson (half backs) ; Christie, Moore, Dodgson, Walter, Harold, Economo, Bishop, and Baxter (forward).

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You have often drawn attention in your columns to the present deplorable deadlock in our department, and many reasons and remedies have been discussed. May I draw attention to an instance which is an exact type of the things A.M.S. officers object to, and which prevent others from joining their ranks. You will notice in the official lists of guests at Government House balls, arranged in a certain precedence, that the names of medical officers of all ranks, including a Surgeon-Major-General, are placed out of their proper ranks, and actually below the names of combatant subalterns ! This is directly contrary to Her Majesty's Regulations, which direct that medical officers shall have all the privileges and precedence of their respective ranks. It is the business of the individual who compiles the lists to know the proper order of precedence. So long as A.-D.-C.'s and others are allowed to set aside the regulations, according to their own fancies, and to offer insults to a department of the Service, so long will that service cease to attract desirable officers, and the authorities will remain in their present difficult position. It is a pity that what ought to be a fine Service, should be spoilt because these matters are not properly attended to, and the regulations defied. For, although small in themselves, I can assure you that these are just the sort of occurrences which cause more ill-feeling than any other.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. S.

TELEGRAPHIC-LINE REPORT.

October 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class deferred telegrams for Punjab stations north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Communication between Balama and Basso interrupted.

Cable Hongkong Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manwyne and Tingyueh.

Sir W. J. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, has joined the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant H. A. Harrington, 38th Dogras, who was wounded in the night attack on General Jeffreys' camp on September 14th.

Mr. C. H. Hill, Under Secretary, Home Department, joins the Political Department, and will be posted to Hyderabad as First Assistant to the Resident. He will be succeeded by Mr. R. Nathan, now on special duty with the Government of India in connection with the plague operations.

Dr. Banks has issued an important memorandum on the further protection of Calcutta from plague.

The Prince of Wales will pay his annual visit to Deeside when he returns from the Continent next week. His Royal Highness is to spend a few days at Balmoral with the Queen, and a week at Mar Lodge, near Braemar, with the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and he will probably return south in time for the Newmarket First October Meeting which begins on the 28th.

It appears that the Peculiar People are not peculiar to England. An old woman has just died at Mayence, who obstinately refused all medical aid. She belonged to a sect numbering but sixty, most of whom are poor and ignorant, but it has also to be admitted that most of them have attained a great age. Whether they lost many of their children in youth is another matter.

The Duke of Sutherland has been on a cruise to Norway in his yacht Catania, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, and the Ladies Butler, the Misses Chaplin, and Sir W. H. Russell The Duchess has been residing at Dunrobin, as she did not care to go to Norway, being a bad sailor. There will be several large shooting parties at Dunrobin during the next month.

THE REBUILDING OF BOMBAY.

OPINIONS ON THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

A prominent representative of the mill industry, who is also a member of a large export firm, in the course of a conversation with a representative of this paper, said :—"I think that if the new Trust is successful, Government will be well advised in abolishing the Corporation altogether, and placing the whole Municipal administration of the city in the hands of the new Board, or a similar Board of Business men. We see that an unwieldy Corporation of 72 members is a body, many of whose members do nothing but obstruct or talk against time. On the other hand, by the Port Trust we find more business disposed of in one day, than the Corporation gets through in a month, simply because the Trust is composed of selected men of experience, who expedite and support any reasonable proposition that is put before them. If the capital for the new Trust is to be raised at favourable rates, it must be guaranteed either by the local or the Imperial Government, otherwise there will not be a successful flotation. It is impossible to say at this stage at what rate the loan will be issued : that depends upon the period of years for which it is wanted, and the state of the money market when tenders are invited. If the loan was floated now, it would have a rather poor chance, but things are certain to improve in the course of a short time, though money is likely to remain in good demand for some time. The effect of the scheme upon the general trade and prosperity of Bombay will unquestionably be good. People will be attracted to Bombay, private enterprise will be stimulated, and the value of properties will be enhanced. Seeing that the passing of the proposed Bill will be a matter largely affecting the commercial interests of the city, it is to be hoped that the vacancy in the Legislative Council, caused by the death of Mr. Dharamsi, will be filled by a representative of commerce. The Municipal Corporation is already largely represented on the Council, and there is no reason why the seat should go to one of its members. Experienced business men are wanted in the discussion of such a measure, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that a member of one of the larger mercantile firms will be nominated to the vacancy."

A Parsee ex-President of the Corporation remarked : "I have no doubt that the scheme will be financially successful, and that it will be conducive to public health in Bombay. However, before launching into a project of such vast magnitude, it should be thoroughly threshed out from all points of view. We have had bitter experience of dealings with Government ; and it is, therefore, essential that there should be no ambiguity about the letter of Government, whose intentions are likely to be misconstrued, unless additional light is thrown on the subject. In the first place, the scheme will, to some extent, interfere with the rights and privileges of the Corporation. Hitherto, the Corporation have widened the roads successfully, and the right of doing so and opening out crowded streets lies with that body, as Sir Charles Ollivant, Member of the Council, is well aware. The construction of Ripon Road was undertaken and completed when Sir Charles was the Municipal Commissioner, and it resulted in a saving of one lakh and thirty-seven thousand rupees to the Corporation. Again, the expansion of the Queen's Road, as far as Tardeo, is another instance in which the Municipality economically carried out an important road improvement. In a similar manner now, if the Municipal Executive Engineer was supplied with money, the work of street-widening could be efficiently carried out by him. It is put forward by the Government that the Corporation's hands are full and that their borrowing powers are exhausted, and, therefore, a new Trust should be constituted. But this means that the Corporation is to levy a tax, which will be placed entirely under the control of another body. Some of the newspapers say that the preponderating house-owning influence in the Corporation will view this proposal with disfavour. This is a mistake. There are many even among the house-owning members of the Corporation who will accord their full sympathy and assistance to a scheme of the kind proposed by Government. But I fail to see why Government properties and Government land should be improved at the cost of the ratepayers by enhancing the tax on houses and landed-properties. No doubt, the landlords will feel the burden of taxation greatly when it is borne in mind that for Municipal purposes alone we shall have to increase the general property tax by at least one or two per cent., and there will be a corresponding increase in the octroi duty in the next Budget. It is an established fact that the Municipality will have to increase the taxation to meet the additional expenditure of four lakhs required for the re-organisation of the Health Department. If Government will give up altogether their right and title over the land in favour of the rate-payers, then one can understand why these Government properties should be improved and these reclamations effected by means of taxation on the rate-payers. It is unjust on the part of the Government to levy any additional taxation on the city for their own purposes. We know how badly Government have been dealing with us in regard to the Flats and the plot of ground on which the workshop is situated. The Flats have been improved by the Municipality, and Government have now asked the conditions on which they would transfer the Flats to them. Where is the guarantee that Government would not treat the Municipality in a similar manner when the reclamation of the foreshores is carried out. These foreshores are worth nothing just now, but if they are reclaimed, they will cost one crore and twenty-five lakhs. Why should the rate-payers improve Government property? I fail to see why this enormous sum of money should be presented to Government, who after all will keep their rights intact. There is no doubt that money will be obtained after these disturbed times are over at or under four per cent. But we must remember that when the Port Trust came into existence, it had revenue to start with. In this case it will take twenty or thirty years to obtain a return, and it is doubtful whether even then the Trust will be remunerative to the same extent as the Port Trust was. People would like to go to cheap quarters. They might not take the costly dwellings to be put up and we will have to find money for interest on five crores of rupees, and for sinking fund for a long time to come. I am strongly of opinion that the new Trust will be in the interests of the public health ; but we must have a guarantee that when our property becomes valuable, Government will not take it away from us. It seems that the function of the Corporation will be assumed by the Trust. There can't be "two swords in one scabbard." Similarly there should not be two bodies to attain one object. Then there is the question of the Agripada land, which is improved by the Municipality, who have to recoup the expenses by selling frontages. If the land goes to the new Trust, the Municipality will lose their income. "It is regrettable that we cannot get the benefit of the sound advice and opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, whose assistance at this juncture would have been most valuable. We have also lost another useful member in Mr. Dharamsi. I think the Government must give us further particulars. I do not believe that Government will neglect Mandvie and other parts of the Native town and devote their attention solely to Colaba ; because Government seriously and honestly intend to improve the city on sanitary principles. But I do believe that Government will try to first secure their benefit."

Another prominent member of the Corporation said :—The scheme I think is a first rate one, and, just at this juncture it is most desirable that the over crowded condition of some parts of the city should be relieved of their congestion and their sanitation improved. The sad and bitter experience of the last year has not been lost upon the Government and the Corporation, and this scheme is the outcome of the anxiety on the part of Government to remedy a state of things which demands urgent attention. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst deserved the best thanks of the public of Bombay for redeeming his promise so soon. It is very difficult to comment upon the scheme at a time when no details are before the public. The policy and the spirit which pervade the scheme are commendable and acceptable. There are some points of difficulty which require elucidation. Thus for instance, the term of years the Improvement Trust will administer the estate. (2) The relative position of the Government and the Corporation to the Trust. (3) The financing of that body. The ultimate ownership of the lands, etc., are points which can only be settled on considering the details of the scheme. There are two other points which will require very careful consideration both at the hands of the Government and the Municipality, viz., the raising of the present rates by two per cent. at the time when the Municipal exchequer is not in a very satisfactory condition. This will be a further burden on the rate-payers generally for the improvement of certain parts only ; whereas posterity will enjoy on the benefits. (2) Then the representative of the Corporation on the newly created body. The Government have assured the Corporation that it will be strongly represented. These are questions which will be discussed when the details are out in the shape of the bill. On the whole, as I have said above, I am with some reservation in favour of the scheme.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your article, under the heading "Rebuilding of Bombay," the head of a European firm is reported to have stated that for the success of the scheme it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed heads of departments, and the reason assigned for this is that during the plague Europeans stuck to their work, while natives ran away. This is not correct, as far as the Municipality, who had to carry out practically all the operations in connection with the suppression of the plague, is concerned. Mr. Murzban, Executive Engineer, the late Mr. Sorabjee Cooper, Chief Accountant, and the heads of all the inferior departments were at their posts all the time, and several of the native municipal servants have fallen victims to plague while performing their duty. I remember reading in one of Dr. Blaney's letters to your contemporary that he had visited the Arthur Road Plague Hospital several times, and never saw any of the heads of the Municipal Departments there except Mr. Murzban. Almost all the medical men and Deputy Health Officers employed on Plague duty were natives. This in itself is sufficient to show the fallacy of the statement of the European gentleman above named.—Yours, &c., JUSTICE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the opinion expressed by "the head of a European business firm in Bombay," to the effect that "for the success of the scheme, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as heads of each department and in supervising capacities" because during the recent plague scare "Europeans stuck to their work" while natives in large numbers ran away," I beg to request this "head of a European firm" to be good enough to give one or two instances which may have come to his knowledge in which native heads of departments "ran away" during the recent plague scare. I beg to aver, Sir that the fact is that not a single native head of a Government or Municipal Department nor any native assistant in business firms ran away as alleged, but that they all stood to their guns by themselves or alongside their European superiors. Those who "ran away" were simply a small proportion of minor clerks. The heroic conduct of Native officers, like Dr. Chowksey and others, is too well-known to need mention here. I request you to give insertion to this letter in justice to the large number of native heads of departments and others who during the plague vied with the Europeans to combat with the disease, and who in addition to their own onerous official duties, volunteered as Special Constables for the house-to-house visitatitions and did yeoman service to the city at a most critical time.—Yours, &c., A PARSEE.

THE MYSORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article, headed "Gallant Rescue," which has appeared in the Bangalore "Daily Post" of the 27th instant. I write to correct a few inaccuracies in that article and to supply a few omissions. As I was in the train at the time of the disaster I am in a position to give a true account of the way in which some people were rescued from a horrible death.

Mr. Nanjundayya Belvadi was in the 2nd class carriage, which was the last that fell into the Maltur river. In the lower compartment there were besides Mr. Belvadi, his mother (aged 68), his niece (a child six years old), and a native merchant by name Yellappa. In the upper compartment were Mrs. Wright, her two children, and an ayah. Directly this carriage was precipitated into the river Mr. Belvadi's mother got jammed under the seats, and as the carriage lamp had been smashed considerable difficulty was experienced by him in extricating her from her perilous situation. He had then to find his way out by breaking the sides of the lavatory. It was very dark outside, and but for the torch which Mr. Shama Iyengar of the Kheddas lit a few minutes after he would not have been able to save his mother and Yellappa from a watery grave.

When all in his compartment had been removed to terra firma Mr. Belvadi went back to Mrs. Wright's compartment and carried her two children up to the window of the first class carriage where Messrs. Burns and Forster were ready to take them in. Mr. Burns then accompanied Mr. Belvadi to the carriage, entered the compartment leaving the latter on the foot board, and got out Mrs. Wright and the ayah from under a heap of loose luggage and broken timber. They had no difficulty in removing the ayah as she was not much hurt, but Mrs. Wright was perfectly hepless and could not even stand. One of her ribs had been broken and it was most piteous to see her suffering. She had therefore to be literally carried. Mr. Burns handed her out of the window to be carried by Mr. Belvadi, and to secure against the possible risk of her slipping from his arm into the stream they had one end of Mr. Belvadi's dhotur which was about 14 feet long fastened round her waist, and by way of additional precaution one end of a rope was also attached to her, the other end being made fast to the railing of the first class carriage by Mr. Forster. Mr. Belvadi then paced up the foot board with the lady in one arm and holding on the railing with the other. It was not possible to haul the lady up as her compartment was not vertically below the first class carriage, and there was no necessity for Mr. Forster to fasten the rope to his waist or to clamber on the roof of the 1st class carriage to haul the lady up, though he had to do both subsequently and for a different purpose. The screams of the 3rd class passengers were most piteous to hear, and Messrs. Burns, Forster, and Belvadi then consulted together as to what should be done. Mr. Forster volunteered to walk along the footboards to the 3rd class carriages, but as the night was pitch-dark the other two gentlemen were reluctant to let him go without the means of having a chance of saving himself in case of a mishap. So they fastened one end of the rope round him and sent him in advance, Messrs. Burns and Belvadi following him with the other end of the rope in their hands. Mr. Forster, however, found that it was not possible to cross over to the 3rd class carriages and they had reluctantly to turn back. All three of them clambered on the roof of the 1st class carriage and found that they could throw a rope to the unfortunate people in the river and haul them up—but as they were on a corrugated iron roof which was very slippery they could not pull the people up. It however struck Mr. Belvadi that the lamp-hole of the carriage could be made use of. He tried the rim of the lamp hole projecting above the roof and found it strong enough, so held on to it with his legs. Mr. Burns laid himself flat on the roof and threw the rope to the people in the water, Mr. Belvadi gripped Mr. Burns' feet as hard as he could, to prevent him falling over. Mr. Forster leaned over at the edge of the roof with one hand on Mr. Burns and with the other assisted the people to climb on their carriage. The perilous position of these three gentlemen may be better imagined than described. If Mr. Forster's foot had slipped he would have tumbled over, if Mr. Belvadi's grip on Mr. Burns's legs had slipped Mr. Burns and Mr. Forster would have gone down if the hold of Mr. Belvadi's legs on the lamp-hole rim had given way all three of them would have been precipitated into the torrent below. They, however, managed to stick to the roof and with the aid of Providence rescued from 20 to 25 lives from a most unhappy death. No reference has been made to the part Mr. Shama Iyengar played in this unfortunate accident. This gentleman kept his head cool and within a few minutes of the accident managed to light a torch. This he did by tearing his turban to pieces and tying the rags to the muzzle end of his gun. A pot of ghee which he fortunately had with him was very useful then. I have no hesitation in saying that but for the torch it would not have been possible to rescue half-a-dozen lives. The two or three carriage lamps which were placed at the edge of the standing arch burned dimly and gave but little light. The oil in their reservoirs was, however, very welcome to the rescuers.

The guard of the train—Narayen Rao I think is his name—with great presence of mind put on the brake as hard as he could at the first shock, and thus, in my opinion, saved the 1st and 2nd class carriages from being hurled into the river. I think his conduct should be brought to the notice of the Agent S. M. Ry. and the Government of Mysore for proper recognition.—Yours, &c., ONE WRECKED.

Bhusawal, Sept. 29.

STUDENTS AND THE PLAGUE AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The quarantine at Bombay has caused great inconvenience to mofussil students appearing for the Previous and Intermediate Examinations. The Divali holidays begin on the 25th proximo and the examinations on the 1st of November. So the candidates will have to spend the days of their greatest festivity in the quarantine sheds. The plague is making great havoc all round Poona, and so my college brethren think it very unsafe to go there. Belgaum therefore is the only place where they can go with safety, and a pretty large number of the candidates for the above-named examinations come from the Southern Mahratta country. The Syndicate will, I hope, be kind enough to take the intended application of my college brethren into favourable consideration and appoint Belgaum or Kolhapur itself if possible as one of the centres for the University examinations this year.—Yours, &c., R. R. JAYAVANT.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF CHEAP LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers inform me whether there exists such an Institution as the above in Bombay. Prior to his leaving the shores of Bombay the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott presided at a meeting held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society for establishing a Society for the diffusion of cheap literature. But as nothing is yet known of the decision arrived at the abovementioned meeting, the public will be placed under a deep debt of gratitude if any one will throw some light on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 30. J. G. D'SOUZA.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	[illegible] and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	[illegible] Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	100	...	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	—	29
Total to corresponding date do.	[illegible]	765	14	3,311

Increase for the week ... Rs. 203

Decrease to date ... " 532

Those connected with the construction of the tramways in Colombo have, says a local paper, received a serious shock. After a good deal of trouble and time expended in procuring a site for their generating station, they procured a piece of land for the purpose situated in the Pettah, adjoining the Gas Company's premises. This piece of land was a swamp and cost the Company, of which Messrs. Boustead Brothers are the agents, no less than Rs. 35,000 to get fit for the buildings. The land is now declared by experts to be absolutely useless.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salt of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc, and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling and purifying effects.
E. GALLAIS & CO, 97, Piccadilly, London, W.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps.—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery ; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	2
B Mandvi	1	0	18
C Market	0	0	19
D Khetwady	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Kamatipura, and Byculla	2	1	30
F Parel	0	0	6
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	3	4	102
Total to date	13,606	10,916	

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 2

Deaths ... 4

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in the hospitals, yesterday, was as under :—Arthur Road, 56 ; Grant Road, 11 ; Julai, 16 ; Dariastan, 9 ; Don Tad, 2 ; Bhattia, 2 ; Adamji Peerbhoy, 1 ; Nizampoora, 1 ; and Jain, 1.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,502, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,067, making a total of 5,569 persons. Departures by sea 1,121, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,258, making a total of 5,379 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 190 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

On Wednesday morning 438 persons were remaining under observation in the Wari Bunder camp ; 88 persons were admitted during the day, 92 discharged, and one was transferred to the Narelwady Hospital for observation, so there remained in the camp at the close of the day 433 persons. On the same day 111 persons were admitted into the Pilgrim shed at Mallet Bunder, which was empty on the previous day. Twelve admissions were made into the Narelwady Camp on the same day, which, together with 367 remaining under observation on the previous day, made up a total of 379 persons at the close of the day.

Out of the 433 persons remaining under observation on the previous day in the Wari Bunder Camp, 107 were discharged on Thursday ; 202 were admitted, and 12 were transferred to several hospitals suffering from various diseases, so there remained at the close of the day 516 persons under observation in the camp. In the Pilgrim Shed 195 persons were admitted on the same day, 17 discharged, and two deserted, so there remained, together with 111 persons of the previous day, 286 persons in the shed.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on Thursday there were three fresh cases there. The total mortality was seven, out of which five deaths occurred outside the city. The number of patients under treatment was 73.

PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The Plague Committee have acknowledged with thanks the amount of Rs. 4,000 subscribed by Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E., in the name of his late lamented mother, Bai Motlibai Wadia, towards the Plague Relief Fund.

NEW PLAGUE RULES.

Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, the conveyance of passengers in native craft of any description to Bombay from any port between Thana in the north and Alibag in the south, inclusive, is prohibited from the 1st October 1897 to the 1st January 1898. The prohibition does not extend to authorised ferry boats. All officers of the Salt and Customs Departments are empowered to enforce this order.

Rule 29 of the General Plague Rules is hereby applied to the Hill Stations of Mahableshvar and Panchgani. This rule runs as follows :—

"Plague authorities specially appointed by a Commissioner for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from any town village or local area, into any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Commissioner, and unless, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c. have been made under the Commissioner's orders, such disinfection has been effected. Such plague authorities shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, to decide what persons shall be considered 'suspicious' for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the Plague authority, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the Plague authority, for the cleanliness or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained."

The powers of a Commissioner under this rule are hereby conferred on the Superintendents of Mahabaleshvar and Panchgani.

Suspicious persons desiring to enter and having entered these Hill Stations should be kept under observation in places appointed for the purpose for a period not exceeding in each case ten days from the date of arrival ; and their clothes and baggage should be disinfected under the orders of Plague authorities.

Persons entering these Hill Stations without being subjected to detention in an observation camp for the requisite period may be required to appear for medical examination, at such place or places as may be appointed, daily for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of arrival ; and their clothes and baggage may be disinfected if a Plague authority thinks it necessary.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT IGATPURI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a warning to others I relate an instance of vexatious quarantine regulations imposed at Igatpuri Station against Bombay. My coachman obtained two days' leave to go to Igatpuri and see his father, aged about 65, who had been in failing health for some time. He arrived there a few hours after his father's death from debility. He attended the cremation ceremony, and then essayed to return to his service at Bombay. The Parsee doctor in charge of the quarantine station said : "No, you cannot return. You must remain here 10 days." The man was in perfect health, then, as now, and he underwent no examination of any kind. My coachman then telegraphed to me, and I immediately wrote to the Chief Medical Officer in charge at Igatpuri asking him to send my man back, unless he was sick, as he had only only two days' leave (as stated on the visiting card given to the man stating the object of his visit and time granted). I stated he had left a sick horse in charge of gorawallas who could not attend to it properly or drive, and that such detention was putting me greatly about. To this letter I received no reply. I also wrote that my coachman was all through the bubonic fever scare with me in Bombay, and was neither sick nor sorry ; that I was the first to suggest in the *Bombay Gazette* examinations at Railway stations in January 1897, before they were instituted by Government, but that such uncalled for detention was most annoying and vexatious. Had my servant, after examination, been found sick, then by all means retain him, but to do this for ten days, without examination, is absurd in the extreme, and the sooner such arrangements are rectified the better. I may add this does not apply to Dr. A Gurythe[illegible] now in Medical charge, plague operations, Igatpuri.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 1. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was somewhere about this time last year that an agitation, and a reasonable one too, was started to get the centres of examinations changed from Bombay to some other place in consequence of the fell epidemic,—plague [illegible] decimating that beautiful city. Unfortunately this year, too, circumstances seem to augur no better. If reports published in the Bombay dailies and other papers are to be trusted, plague seems to have made Bombay its permanent home. In view to check the further spread of the disease, Government have rightly taken timely measures in the shape of quarantine as the only means of effecting that end. Thus while the general public have every reason to co-operate with Government in its arduous struggles to combat with the terrible foe of all, the student world has unluckily cause to raise a dissentient voice. The various University examinations are to come off from the 1st of November, and the students from the different parts of the Presidency are thinking of leaving their dear homes for a time, to measure their one year's labour and the fruit thereof with the University examiner at Bombay. I need not mention here what terrible difficulties would be entailed on the students if Government were to insist on the full term of six days' quarantine. If the adage "a moment lost is lost for ever" is ever true, it is assuredly doubly so just now in their case. I write this to implore you to exert your powerful influence to move Government to exempt students completely from the operation of quarantine or to grant them the system of surveillance, or in the event of these two suggestions proving impracticable, at least to reduce the term of quarantine to one of a day or two, and thus save them from untold miseries, which otherwise they would surely be subjected to.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Sept. 30. PATER FAMILIAS.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which [illegible] no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have [illegible] been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the [illegible] irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of in[illegible] and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SURFACE AND SUBSOIL DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

THE SCHEME OF THE SPECIAL DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

For some time past Mr. J. W. Smith the Special Drainage Engineer of the Municipality has been engaged in drawing up a scheme for facilitating the escape of flood waters both surface and subsoil, with more especial reference to the Flats and the obstruction caused by their reclamation to sub-soil drainage. The scheme was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner at the beginning of September and it will be laid before the Corporation at the ordinary October meeting. In forwarding the report and plans to the Corporation, Mr. Snow says :—

Several representations have already been made to the Corporation on the subject of the sub-soil water in Bombay, and there appears to me to be a general consensus of opinion that measures for the rapid removal of such water are most urgently needed. I have too been addressed by Government in the matter under letter No. 2947, General Department, dated 29th May 1897. The letter desires me to prepare and submit to the Corporation a scheme for intercepting the rain water from Malabar and Kumballa Hill, so that it may be carried off to sea at the nearest points. That refers particularly to surface floods, but I need scarcely point out how intimately such flood and sub-soil waters are connected. All sub-soil water is primarily surface water, and the greater the quantity of surface water that can be run off direct to the sea and the greater the rapidity of the process, the less will be the quantity percolating through the ground to become sub-soil water.

The sub-soil water of Bombay for the most part does or should gravitate towards the 'flats,' and any water accumulating on the 'flats' is an obstruction to the flow of sub-soil water in that direction. Hence arises the necessity of diverting as much surface water from the 'flats' as possible and discharging the remainder from the 'flats' to the sea with the least possible delay.

Mr. Smith's report is not only an extremely able one, but very comprehensive, inasmuch as he touches upon the whole question of the disposal of surface and sub-soil waters.

A very valuable and important part of his scheme is the provision of what he calls an "agricultural drain" carried down to the lowest low water level of the sea with a view of cutting off the kutchra filling of the flats from other portions of the city and providing an exit for sub-soil water generally.

It will be seen that this "agricultural drain" becomes an open channel where it meets the 'Agripada' open drain, and as that drain will discharge into the deep open channel the large district in and about 'Byculla' drained by the Agripada channel, must be greatly relieved. The new open channel runs through the storm water reservoir and thence along the valley of the flats to a little south of Worli point, where sluices and an outfall channel will be provided on that part of the western coast which Mr. Baldwin Latham designated as the most suitable for the purpose.

I think it must be evident that this channel being at a very low level will be of great service to the city and in this connection I have been very much struck with the comparison given by Mr. Smith between the level of the new sluices and the levels of the existing ones.

Mr. Smith does not provide for the heaviest rainfalls, having been restrained from doing so by considerations of cost. His report however will show that he provides for all but very excessive and exceptional rainfalls, and he points out very pertinently that with the improvements he proposes such rainfalls even though they may not be disposed of at one tide, will be run off to sea very much more rapidly than has been the case hitherto.

The cost it will be seen from Mr. Smith's report that the estimated cost of his proposals is as follows :—Low level channel Rs. 11,83,726 ; High level storm water drain in Tardeo Road Rs. 1,77,607. Total Rs. 13,61,333.

I consider that Mr. Smith has carried out the task assigned to him with marked ability and has prepared a scheme which, though not perfect in all its details owing to financial considerations, will effect a vast improvement in the existing conditions, while at the same time reasonably within the capacity of the Municipal resources.

Mr. Smith makes some suggestions as to further provisions in respect of flood waters which should be made in the more or less immediate future : these will receive due attention.

In recommending the scheme for adoption, I wish specially to press on the attention of the Corporation, the urgency of the matter, as it is a generally acknowledged fact in Bombay that the present condition of the Tardeo flats is a standing menace to the health of the city ; not only are the natural escapes for sub-soil water blocked and its level raised in all the adjacent parts of the city, but with the continuous backflow of water polluted by contact with and soakage through disintegrating kutchra a grave source of danger and infection to several hundred thousand of the population is constantly present.

I would therefore ask the Corporation to appoint, without delay, a small and influential Committee not exceeding seven with a quorum of three (two of the members being Messrs. W. C. Hughes and H. I. Hargrave) to consider and report upon Mr. Smith's project.

THE REPORT.

In the course of his report Mr. Smith writes :—

I must premise that the scheme is not to be considered a full, complete and final one. For such a scheme I must refer you to Mr. Walton's report, No. D-5217, dated 3rd December 1891, in the preparation of which I assisted him at that time. It will be seen that Mr. Walton's full scheme involves an expenditure as follows :—High level drains Rs. 61,37,123 ; low level channels Rs. 49,85,804 ; total Rs. 1,11,22,927 or, if the sides of the channels were pitched (which I consider indispensable), Rs. 1,11,94,529.

These amounts are, I understand and believe, beyond the financial capabilities of the Corporation, and therefore my task has been to present a modification of Mr. Walton's scheme which (to adopt your own expression), although imperfect in detail, may effect a very considerable improvement on existing conditions, and at the same time be within the financial capabilities of the Municipality.

You are aware from previous reports I have made that what I consider the most pressing necessity of the present time is to drain off the subsoil water from the kutchra-filling of the Flats and prevent the escape of this polluted water southwards towards the thickly populated parts of the City. Into this part of my scheme Mr. Walton's proposals did not enter, and what I now propose in that respect is entirely extraneous and additional to Mr. Walton's scheme.

Mr. Baldwin Latham at page 14 of his "Sanitation of Bombay" says that precautions should always be taken for effectually draining all low damp grounds before they are filled up, and I propose now to accomplish what in his opinion should have been done before the deposit of kutchra commenced.

"AN AGRICULTURAL DRAIN."

I propose to form an agricultural drain all along the southern and eastern parts of the kutchra-filling, such drain being carried down to the level of 72·00 T.H.D., *i.e.*, the mean low water level of the lowest ordinary spring tides, or the datum used in the Tidal Tables for Bombay.

A section of this drain is shown on plan No. 322, dated 27th August 1897. I must explain that no mortar would be used in the construction of it. It would be composed of loose rubble stone, through the interstices of which the ground water would easily percolate and pass down to the clear passages at the bottom.

I consider a drain of this kind preferable for the purpose to an open drain, as it is undesirable to expose as a surface any considerable portion of the lower strata of the kutchra-filling.

This agricultural drain would be placed in communication with the new open channel at its junction with the Agripada open drain about 1,100 feet south of Clerk Road. Although Mr. Walton's open channel began at 200 feet north of Clerk Road, I propose to commence my open channel from the Agripada open drain in order to relieve that drain, and thus facilitate the escape of storm-waters from the very large area in and about Byculla which the drain serves.

The open channel, after starting from the Agripada open drain, crosses under Clerk Road, runs through the storm-water reservoir between its eastern bank and the Bank over the main sewer, crosses under Haines Road near the present culvert, runs thence northwards along the route of the present water-course up to a few hundred feet south of the present Warli outfall, then sweeps westwards in a curve crossing Cleveland Road and discharges into the open sea on the west, some distance south of Warli point.

I propose to place the outfall of the new channel on the western foreshore and not in Mahim Bay, where the present outfall is, because in the Bay there would be, as we find at present, a continual silting up of the outfall channel.

The silting up now going on at the present outfall accounts for the fact that during the rains a large quantity of the storm-water from the water-course to the north-east of Haines Road runs southwards into the storm-water reservoir through the culvert under Haines Road, and flows into the sea through the Love Grove sluices instead of discharging through the Warli sluices as it is intended to do. No such silting up will take place in the proposed outfall, as the tides have a scouring effect there, and nothing but bare rock is to be seen.

The bottom of the channel from the Tardeo Flats to Fergusson Road is proposed to be taken down to 72·00 T.H.D., and that the width of the channel at that level would be 3 feet, the sides sloping 1 1-2 foot horizontal to 1 foot vertical. The sides of the channel on the Flats will be carried up to the top of the kutchra-filling, those of the channel between Clerk Road and Haines Road to the bottom of the storm-water reservoir, and those of the channel between Haines Road and Fergusson Road to 83·00 T.H.D. The bottom of the channel will slope from 72·00 T.H.D. at Fergusson Road to 69·00 T.H.D. at a point a little south of Warli Road, where the channel will receive in the future a branch channel from Dharavi (Mr. Walton's channel No. 2). The bottom width of this part of the channel will also be 3 feet and the sides will be carried up to 83·00 T.H.D. with a slope of 1 1-2 to 1. From the last-named point (the junction with the future Dharavi channel) to Warli Road the bottom of the channel will slope from 69·00 T.H.D. to 68·00 T.H.D., which latter level will be maintained throughout the remaining length of the channel.

BRIDGES OVER THE CHANNEL.

After giving further details Mr. Smith proceeds :—

Mr. Walton proposed swing-bridges over the low-level channel where it crossed the roads, in order that boats might pass up the channel from the sea to Clerk Road. I propose instead that fixed masonry arched bridges be provided of the type shown in plan because I have throughout borne in mind that the expenditure must be kept down as low as practicable. Swing-bridges would be more expensive in themselves, and if the passage of boats were to be provided for, the channel in the greater part of its length must be wider than would otherwise be necessary. I am doubtful, too, if boats would use the channel in any appreciable number even it if were prepared for them. Again, if boats were to be admitted, water must be retained sufficient to keep them afloat, and that would materially reduce the advantage of the channel as an attraction for and disposer of subsoil water. The channel must of course be cleared out from time to time, and I have thought of the use of a floating dredger for the purpose. There are, however, so many objections to this course that I have come to the conclusion that the dredging, when required, must be done, as it can very well be, by means of a derrick worked from the side of the channel. A dam will be thrown up across the present Warli channel to the north of the point where the new channel commences to curve towards the west, so as to shut off communication with Mahim Bay.

The present Warli sluices must be dismantled, but not before the new sluices, the new channel from the sea up to the above-mentioned point and the dam are constructed, or the Flats would be flooded by the sea at every tide. I have allowed for the purchase of certain land which will be required for the channel and for the acquisition of two buildings which cannot be avoided. I have provided for a connection of the new channel with the main sewer, in order that in case it may be found necessary or desirable to lower the water in the channel beyond what can be run off into the sea, a certain further quantity may be discharged into the sewer and pumped out at Love Grove. It should be recognized that a small quantity of water will always remain in the channel, even under the most favourable conditions, and Mr. Baldwin Latham says at page 70 of the "Sanitation of Bombay" that, if it is desired at all times in the rainy season to keep the water on the low land or in the channels provided for its discharge below the level of 89·00 T.H.D., this could only be secured by pumping, or the provision of inordinate storage.

The Dharavi sluices and their point of outfall have been unconditionally condemned by Mr. Baldwin Latham, and the water from the area now so imperfectly served by them must in future be diverted to the new Warli sluices. In my calculations I have allowed for this area in the size of the farther part of my channel and in the width of the new sluices. The area of low lands for which I have provided is 3,033 acres.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME.

After supplying further technical details Mr. Smith continues :—

I will now summarize the advantages to be gained from the low level portion of the scheme which I am putting forward. They are as follow : (*a*) The provision of a drain at the lowest general low water level of the sea at spring tides, an advantage which Bombay has never yet had, but which it has been needing in a continually increasing degree ever since the great filling up began, which has converted the group of islands of 1672 into the one single island of Bombay of the present day. This drain will cut off the kachra-filling of the Flats from the populated parts of the city, and will attract to it the subsoil water from the low parts of the city generally, as water is always seeking a lower level to which to flow. I believe that Kamatipura will immediately feel the benefit of it, but if increased facilities are considered necessary for the escape of sub-soil water from that district, the drain can without very enormous cost be extended there and spread out with two or three branches therein. (*b*) The provision of a well formed channel at a low level affording the capacity required for discharging in one ebb tide the water stored and falling during one tidal period except on the rare occasions of a heavier rainfall than that which I have arranged for, supposing that such heavier rainfall comes at the same time as a tide possessing all the unfavourable conditions assumed in my calculations. The heaviest rainfalls have hitherto been disposed of at Love Grove and Warli alone with an obstructed seaward channel in each case, and it is perfectly obvious without any calculations whatever that Love Grove with an improved channel and the new Warli channel together must dispose of maximum rainfalls in a much more efficient manner. The avoidance of the accumulation of water which now always remains during the period of the rains in the reservoir and the channels and the prompt discharge of it into the sea will be a great point gained. (*c*) The provision of new sluices at Warli with sills 4 feet below the general low water level of the sea at spring tides. The effect of the low level of these sills will be best appreciated by comparing that level with the levels of the existing sluice sills. The proposed sills will be 5'-8" lower than the Love Grove sills 10'-4" lower than the present Warli sills, and 12'-9" lower than the Dharavi sills. (*d*) The provision of a channel and sluices at Warli capable of dealing with the flood waters now most seriously impeded in their escape to Dharavi, so that, as soon as funds are available, the greatly-needed new Dharavi channel may be constructed.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

There are two elements of uncertainty in the estimates—one being the quantity of rock that may have to be excavated (which is always an uncertainty), and the other being the amount which may have to be paid for land and buildings. I believe, however, that I have sufficiently allowed for both eventualities.

Independently of the question of washes, it appears to me of the utmost importance that a strip of land should be reserved on each side of the new channel for the access of Municipal workmen for any widening of the channel that may be found necessary in the future or for any other purpose. A line 50 feet clear of the channel on each side should be laid down and as jealously guarded against encroachments as the "regular line" of a street. These strips need not be acquired all at once, but should be purchased as opportunities may offer, always remembering that the value is more likely to increase than diminish. In the meantime the Commissioner may refuse permission for the erection of any buildings on these strips under section 348 (1-*b*) of the Municipal Act and thereby obtain at least six months in each case in which to complete negotiations.

It must be recognized that the filling up of low lands is continually going on in Bombay and the process is most marked at the present time about Jacob's Circle, on the Tulsi pipe line, in Fergusson Road, and in DeLisle Road. This process cannot be stopped even were it desirable to do so, and it does not require much foresight to perceive that in the future the only really low lands that will be left will be the storm water reservoir and the channels. This accentuates the necessity of preserving strips on each side of the channels and the ground for the Dharavi channel itself, and also points to the importance of keeping water-courses open. Land owners are only too apt to disregard the existence of water-courses and to endeavour to obliterate them, thereby creating flooding which it should be the aim of the Municipality most stringently to avoid. The question of the control of water-courses is at present in a most unsatisfactory state, but I beg to urge that the importance of it demands immediate settlement. The popular idea or the land-owner's idea is that a water-course must be a more or less defined channel, but in any arrangement that may be made with Government or in any new legislation that may be necessary, it should be distinctly laid down that any ground over which flood waters pass is a water-course or comprises one, and that flooding caused by any building or by any filling up proves the existence of a water-course and the obstruction of it. A great deal of mischief has already been done in this respect, and I apprehend that whatever enactment may be in force, the restriction of water-courses cannot be altogether prevented. This points to the ultimate necessity of a storm water drain (and that of adequate capacity) in every street and road, and that is a condition to which Bombay must eventually come. Those who know in how many roads this condition does not obtain will appreciate how very large a work in this respect remains to be done. I have referred in the body of my report to the necessity of keeping the flood waters of highlands from flowing on to low-lands and discharging such waters direct into the sea. The construction of high level drains for this purpose should be strenuously grappled with and assiduously pushed forward. The want of drains becomes more and more apparent year by year, and I would suggest that a certain sum (the larger the better) be devoted every year to this object.

The point to which I wish to draw attention lastly, though by no means of least importance, is the hesitation which should always be exercised before filling up tanks and making reclamations in and about the city. The tanks are sinks to which surface and sub-soil waters gravitate, and they thereby perform a very useful function which must not be lightly disregarded. I am convinced that no presently existing tank can safely be filled up until the drainage system be greatly improved and extended. If at any time after full and complete consideration it be determined to fill up a tank or any considerable area of lowland, agricultural drains of the type which I have designed for the flats should first be made to traverse the site, so that the sub-soil waters may run in any direction and not be blocked out from the old underground courses.

HIGH COURT.—October 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

For Judgement.

69,95—Payne G and S—Shamjee Khandoojee vs Muktabai and others—F P Pavri.

For Consent Decree.

161,96—Ardesir H and D—Khadijabibi and others vs Hajee Allarakhia Munji and another—Thakurdas D and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

511,95—Chitnis M and M—Sonabai vs Luxmibai and others—K J Mantri.

Postponed Long Causes.

214,97—Wadia and G—Binjraj Hurdayalmull and others vs Tarachand Gopalrai and another—Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co.

388,97—Edgelow and G—Naorojee Ratanjee Nazir vs Kessowjee Callianjee and others—Bicknell M and M.

1[illegible],97—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and Long postponed causes.G.

857,97—Payne G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhagwandas Moolchand and on other—Wadia and G and Ardashir H and D.

217,97—Ardeshir H and D—The Standard Mills Co Ld vs Trimbuck Gungadhar Ranade—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

1,97—Brown and M—Messrs Nelson Donkin and Co and another vs The s s Gorseid and others—Craigie L and O.

202,97—Craigie L and O—Societe General Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.

320,97—Daphtary and F—Govind Dashrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Mulljee and R.

321,97—Jehangir and S—Bai Hali Mabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Ramelker and others—Sorabjee and J.

327,97—In person—Veera Doola vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—Sept. 30.

10 p.m. ... 77·6

FRIDAY.—Oct. 1.

6 a.m. ... 76·4

10 a.m. ... 82·9

2 p.m. ... 8[illegible]·2

6 p.m. ... 85·4

The Manager, North-Western Railway, has just issued a set of rules with a view to ensuring the better sanitation of railway premises. At Lahore, Rawalpindi, Saharanpur, Sukkur and Multan, Sanitary Committees will be appointed, consisting of twelve members, viz., the Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, the District Traffic and District Locomotive Superintendents, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Station Master, Locomotive Foreman, a member to be elected by the Locomotive employes and four members appointed by the Manager. At thirty other stations of less importance, the committees will be smaller, consisting of mere subordinate railway officials. Detailed instructions are prescribed as to the duties and responsibilities of these newly constituted committees. This novel departure of Colonel Brackenbury's, in addition to interesting local employes in sanitation, should be the means of instituting many valuable reforms. In places like Lahore and Rawalpindi, the railway occupies quite a township, and it is only proper that the residents should have even this limited privilege of self-government.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

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THE FAMINE.

Although the prospects of the autumn harvest continue good, and a general cessation of famine-relief seems now almost within a measurable distance, the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund still continues to receive subscriptions from various parts of the globe. Ceylon has just sent a third and last instalment of Rs. 9,847, bringing the total contribution from the island to the handsome amount of Rs. 146,931. From Hiogo, the Osaka Ladies Benevolent Society, remit Rs. 1,194 ; from Yokohama, Japanese gentlemen and professors of the Buddhist religion have forwarded Rs. 406 more, and further small amounts are acknowledged from Sweden and Odessa. Liverpool also has sent a final balance of Rs. 1,418, bringing the total contribution from that town to Rs. 409,937. The Central Committee have received warm acknowledgments from Bombay and the Central Provinces for the sums assigned on the 21st instant. In the latter province, besides assistance, urgently required in certain specific localities, the Provincial Committee has been enabled to assist the district of Nagpur in which charitable relief has not been found necessary till recently, though the poor in the town of Nagpur itself and in Kampti have been carefully treated. The operations of the charitable fund will necessarily continue a little longer than the Government relief, as aid must be given to some of those who leave the works, or whose gratuitous relief is stopped, till prices have settled down and normal conditions are re-established. And, for some months to come, the need of clothes and blankets for distribution will be pressing, especially during the cold weather.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

The progress statement of relief measures shows the daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants to be 255,748 and 62,080, respectively, in the week under report as compared with 300,808 and 67,474 in the preceding week. The increases or decreases in the numbers of workers are shown below : Bijapur,—30,940, Sholapur,—6,013, Ahmednagar+2,594, Poona—145, Nasik,—47, Satara,—2,060, Khandesh—89, Belgaum,—2,037, Dharwar,—1,778, Ratnagiri—73 Kolaba×228. Estimates aggregating Rs. 66,844 for four metal collecting works in the Nasik District have been sanctioned, and the inclusion of the works in the famine programme has been authorised. The work of doubling the banks of the G. I. P. Railway between Lonavla and Sholapur has also been included in the famine programme with the sanction of the Government of India. The officers of the Sanitary Department report the general arrangements for relief and the health of the people on works and in poor houses, and of the children fed in kitchens to be satisfactory. The condition of the weakly people who have been kept under observation for some time and fed in the kitchens has improved. Some children have been found in reduced condition and are being specially treated. A few cases of cholera have occurred in three relief camps.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses has risen from 90,504 in the preceding week to 96,536 in the week under report. The increase is very large in Poona (9,212) and slight in Nasik (2) and Belgaum (10). In other districts the numbers have decreased. An allotment of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned for poor-houses in the Nasik District.

The following additional assignments have been sanctioned for takavi advances to assist people to cultivate their lands or to maintain those who have no resources while they are cultivating :—Poona Rs. 45,000, Satara Rs. 35,000, Dharwar Rs. 21,800, Belgaum Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 28th September were published in yesterday's *Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 27th, 14 1-2 feet against 12 feet 7 inches same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Reaping commenced in southern parts of Ghorabari and Shahbandar and in Mirpur Batoro. Crops damaged in Sajawal by rats. Loss of revenue estimated at Rs. 2,000. Locusts appeared in Karachi, Tatta, Johi, Sakro, Manjhand, Kohistan, Mirpur, Batoro and Sajawal talukas, causing injury in Johi and Sakro. Fodder good. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Early rice reaping commenced. Jowari blighted by maggots in three talukas. Locusts in five talukas, in clouds in Kambar obscuring the sun ; no damage, reported. Slight drizzling rain throughout the district. Prices of food-grains high : wheat 10, jowari 15, rice 9 seers per rupee. On 15th report of thunderbolt heard in Larkhana, Rato-dero and Kambar talukas. Wazir of Khairpur reports bolt found near Khairpur.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops being harvested in eight talukas. Locusts in seven talukas, injuring crops in three, which have also suffered from rain. Rabi operations in progress in five talukas. Rain in eight talukas, average being 69 cents.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 4 cents at Jacobabad. Kharif partially damaged by insects. Rabi sowings progressing. Water-supply somewhat deficient in Sukkur and Ghar branches, Shahadadpur and desert canal. Fodder sufficient. Prices fallen : of jowari by 8, bajri 20, wheat 3, and rice 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in five talukas, maximum being 1 inch 85 cents at Nagar, minimum 3 cents at Mirpur. Crops in Mitti damaged by rain and wind to the extent of 2 annas in the rupee. Locusts in five talukas, doing slight damage in three.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 43 cents at Dohad, minimum 8 cents at Kalol. Total for season, maximum 31 inches 15 cents at Godhra, minimum 22 inches 39 cents at Dohad. Crops thriving. Prospects good. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful. Prices fallen : of maize from 11 to 15 seers per rupee, bajri from 8 1-2 to 9 3-4 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 1 inch 75 cents at Broach, minimum 1 inch 4 cents at Jambusar. Total for season, maximum 39 inches 60 cents at Broach, minimum 22 inches 4 cents at A'mod. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of til and jowari continues in some places. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Weeding in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 6 inches 78 cents at Bulsar, minimum 1 inch 5 cents at Olpad. Total for season, maximum 62 inches 69 cents at Pardi, minimum 31 inches 92 cents at Olpad. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Dhulia 9 inches 98 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 5 inches 73 cents at Sindkheda and minimum 81 cents at Raver. Total for season at Dhulia 30 inches 28 cents ; average fall in the district 25 inches 60 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding continues in parts. Reaping of bajri commenced in three talukas. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing. Green grass plentiful. Condition of agricultural stock improving.

Nasik.—Rain during week 6 inches 16 cents. Total for season 24 inches 5 cents. Standing kharif crops good. Weeding operation in progress. Sowing of rabi commenced in a few places. Fodder sufficient, except in Sinnar and Yeola talukas. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 27th, heavy on 25th. Total of week 7 inches 26 cents ; total to date 78 inches 91 cents, being 11 inches 34 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th, 2° cool on 26th and 3° warm on 22nd. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind from east on 22nd and 23rd, and from south-east from 24th to 27th ; wind normal on 28th. Distant lightning on 24th, 27th and 28th, and thunder and lightning on 22nd, 23rd and 25th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar Station 6 inches 15 cents ; in the talukas, maximum 8 inches 92 cents at Shahapur, minimum 3 inches 2 cents at Bassien. Total for season at Sadar Station 117 inches 86 cents. Early rice crops nearly ready for reaping. State of standing crops excellent. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high : rice 2nd sort at 5¾ seers per rupee at Mokhada Petha of the Shahapur Taluka, 6 seers at Kalyan and 7 seers elsewhere, except at Bassein, where it is 8¼ seers per rupee. Cattle healthy except in six villages of the Vada Taluka.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 7 inches 40 cents at Pen, minimum 1 inch 75 cents at Mangaon. Reaping of nachni crops commenced. Crops in good condition. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 72½ tolas per rupee. Fall in the price also at Pen, Karjat and Mahad by 8 tolas, 60 tolas and one seer respectively. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain good everywhere, maximum being 7 inches 41 cents at Malvan, minimum 2 inches 43 cents at Vengurla. Cattle in good condition. Early rice crops are being cut.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 3 inches 9 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 6 inches 45 cents at Junar and minimum 1 inch 35 cents at Dhond. Total for season at district head-quarter station 21 inches 90 cents. Rainfall insufficient in Dhond and Mulshi. The standing kharif crops are in good condition throughout the district. The sowing of rabi crops is in progress in Purandhar, Junner, Haveli and Dhond, while land is being prepared for rabi in Maval, Khed and Ambegaon. In Indapur, Junnar and Sirur rabi sowings will be proceeded with as soon as there is a break in rainfall. Reaping of kharif crops is in progress in Purandhur, Junner and Haveli. The condition of cattle in the Maval portion of the district is good, but in the Deshi portion fodder is insufficient. Cattle will, however, benefit from the new grass which is springing up since the recent rain. There has been a fall in prices of jowari and bajri, varying from 1-2 seer to 2 1-2 seers in Junnar, Dhond, Bhimthadi, Maval, Khed, Ambegaon, Parandhur and Indapur. Prices were stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain plentiful throughout the district, maximum being 9 inches 33 cents at Newasa, minimum 3 inches 59 cents at Kopargaon. Total for season, maximum 24 inches 30 cents at Newasa, minimum, 10 inches 60 cents at Shrigonda. Bajri crops damaged in parts ; in others in thriving condition. Rabi sowing retarded in parts owing to excessive moisture. Green grass procurable in all parts. Condition of cattle improving. District average price of jowari 8 seers 8 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week at Sholapur 4 inches 16 cents, Barsi 4 inches 89 cents, Madha 5 inches 4 cents, Karmala 3 inches 82 cents, Pandharpur 4 inches Sangola 7 inches 51 cents, and Malsiras 8 inches 13 cent. Total for season at Sholapur 16 inches 16 cents, Barsi 18 inches 67 cents, Madha 29 inches 39 cents, Karmala 11 inches 78 cents, Pandharpur 21 inches 25 cents, Sangola 14 inches 72 cents and Malsiras 18 inches 98 cents, Rain sufficient. Standing crops in thriving condition. Operations of rabi sowing are mostly suspended. Break in rainfall necessary for resuming rabi sowing. Want of fodder supply is much lessened by ample supply of green grass. Condition of cattle is much improved. Prices of food-grains have a tendency to fall. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 2 inches 78 cents at Satara ; maximum 6 inches 20 cents at Wai, minimum 2 inches 42 cents at Khanapur. Total fall 38 inches 15 cents. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of rabi corps commenced in places. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain good throughout the district, being at Indi 2 inches 62 cents, Sindgi 2 inches 35 cents Bijapur 1 inch 40 cents, Bagevadi 3 inches 9 cents, Muddebihal 3 inches 14 cents, Bagalkot 4 inches, 22 cents, Badami 3 inches 53 cents and Hungund 6 inches 34 cents. Standing kharif crops very good. Rabi sowing in progress in all talukas. General prospects very satisfactory. Green grass generally procurable. Condition of cattle improving. Prices of food grains are stationary in Indi and Muddebihal and have fallen in other talukas. Average rate of food grains 9 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain good during week throughout the district, particularly in the affected talukas, maximum being 3 inches 69 cents at Sampgaon, minimum 82 cents at Chandgad. More rain still needed. Average price of jowari 10 1-2 seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle is gradually improving. Fodder still dear, but green grass is available in places. Prices of food-grains are gradually falling. Public health generally good. Food-supplies insufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 1 inch 50 cents in Gadag to 5 inches 80 cents in Dharwar. Rabi sowing in progress. The week's rainfall useful to standing crops and for sowing other late crops. Price of jowari 11 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 7 inches 35 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 68 cents at Sirsi. Weeding still continues in above ghat talukas. Rice crop in ears on coast and Haliyal. Patni rice harvest in progress in Karwar. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 4 inches 20 cents. Total for season 29 inches 68 cents. Weeding operations and soil cultivation for sowing wheat and gram progressing. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 20 tolas, 8 seers 35 tolas, 9 seers 25 tolas and 7 seers 55 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain during week 2 inches 1 cent. Total for season 22 inches 74 cents. Crops good. Weeding kharif crops continues. Price of bajri 8¼ and jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 66 cents. Total for season 37 inches 28 cents. Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Reaping of bajri commenced in parts of Baroda and Kadi divisions. Weeding and sowing operations continue in Navsari Division. Price of bajri old 17, new 22, wheat 15, rice superior 12, and inferior 17 pounds per British rupee.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.

For an old warrior to die in a dismal [illegible] is, perhaps, not an inappropriate te[illegible] career largely spent amid the roar of [illegible] (says the *Daily Telegraph*) was the [illegible] George Ilsley, a veteran, who passed away [illegible] at Fort Clarence, Rochester. He enlisted [illegible] Regiment of Foot in 1835, and was shortly [illegible] sent to the East Indies, and did not [illegible] land for ten years. He took part in the [illegible] paign of 1842, and, with his comrades, [illegible] medal in commemoration of the re-cap[illegible] He was also engaged with his regiment [illegible] with the Sikhs in the Sutlej country, [illegible] Lord Gough at Ferozeshah and in the [illegible] decisive battle of Sobraon. Ilsley received [illegible] with two clasps for these services. A[illegible] in the Army for twenty-one years, he re[illegible] rank of Sergeant and four good co[illegible] He was once offered a commission, [illegible] his educational deficiencies, declined [illegible] His promotion from the rank of Co[illegible] of Sergeant was in recognition of [illegible] valour perfomed by him on the battlefi[illegible] carried a wounded officer, Captain Tay[illegible] Native Infantry, on his shoulders to a p[illegible] notwithstanding the heavy fire of the [illegible] Sergeant Ilsley became a warder of [illegible] prison at Fort Clarence, Rochester, [illegible] appointment for thirteen years, when [illegible] ment was discontinued. He subsequ[illegible] to Fort Clarence in the capacity of [illegible] gatekeeper, and ended his days there, [illegible] altogether resided about forty years at [illegible] fortress. The veteran was proud of [illegible] three of his sons had been "soldiers of [illegible]" and that a fourth was in the Royal Na[illegible] the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's [illegible]

R. J. L. writes from East Sheen to the *Daily Telegraph* : "Your notice of the death of [illegible] George Ilsley, reminds me of the achiev[illegible] second son, William C. Ilsley, who won [illegible] uished Service" medal at Abu Klea on [illegible] morable Jan. 17, 1885. Captain Lord St. Vincent, of the 16th Lancers' Troop of Heavy Camel Corps, wounded in the thigh was placed in an [illegible] the back of a camel. When the Soudanese broke into our square the camel in question was [illegible] Ilsley, seeing his Captain's danger, rushed to his rescue, and, standing over him, killed nine of the [illegible] with his bayonet and the butt of his rifle. [illegible] saved Lord St. Vincent's life though [illegible] only for a short time, as the latter died [illegible] days after from the effects of his wound. [illegible] this gallantry Ilsley, as stated above, [illegible] D. S. medal, and twelve years afterwards [illegible] sented by a grateful country with a £5 note. It is also to be noted that Ilsley served fourteen [illegible] and 252 days, with good character in the [illegible] previous to joining the 16 Lancers, but owing to the fact that he did not re-enlist at once he, [illegible] with three medals and two clasps, [illegible] years' service, good character, is rewarded with the munificent pension of 7½d. per diem. [illegible] bravery and devotion to one's country are, [illegible] their own reward."

DIVINE SERVICE.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER [illegible]

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral, Merbecke. [illegible] Introit No. 1, 33, 318 and 196.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 423, 5[illegible]
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Chants.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at [illegible]

Saturday, October 2.

5-30 p.m.—Communicants Preparatory Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 178 and 193.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 168, 181 and [illegible]

WESLEYAN CHURCH

(Colaba Causeway).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermons by Bishop Thoburn.
6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. Isaac F. Row.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Bishop Thoburn.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Wari Bunder.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 293, 312, and 124 ; Psalm 67.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE

(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 7, 260 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 274, 176 and 224.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 191, 220 and 330.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman,—Hymns 38, 165 and 214.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.

(Opposite Byculla Club).
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Kershaw. Alms for General Expences.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 4, 313 and 537.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 620, 207 and 629.

St. NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 224.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 196 and 291.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 11, 363, and 26.

SAINT ANDREWS CHURCH.

Hymns 16 1st tune, 273 1st tune, 28' and 191.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 30.

Fletcher, Col, Bo, I G O, on duty, from Poona.
Price, Major, Bo, 27th Baluchis, to rejoin Regt. from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—September 27.

Stevens, Lt Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

September 28.

Nixon-Eckersall, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Deesa.
Paul, Major, Bengal, D A A G, from leave, to Lucknow.

September 29.

Glennie, Lt Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Igatpuri.
Bryson, Surgn Lt, Ma, I M S, on duty, to Kerwara.

September 30.

Fletcher, Col, Bo, I G O, on duty, to Karachi.
Hatch, Capt, Bo, on duty, to Quetta Dist.

The uncanny story of the recovery of Capta[illegible] Arkwright's remains thirty-one years after he [illegible] been killed by an avalanche on the Grand Pla[illegible] is not without precedent in Alpine records. [illegible] best known case of a similar kind was that [illegible] three guides, Balmat Carrier, and Tairraz, w[illegible] swept into a crevasse of one of the glaciers [illegible] Another guide who was with them was s[illegible] long barometer that was strapped to his b[illegible] lodged on either side of the crevasse an[illegible] up. In 1861, forty-one years later, the [illegible] the three men were given up by the [illegible] identified by their old comrade, who w[illegible] eighty years old. The old survivor ki[illegible] hand, and cried out that he could nev[illegible] to believe that it would be granted [illegible] world to press his old friend's ha[illegible] Mark Twain [illegible] in Ab[illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE weather has of late been so autumnal that light summer gowns have looked entirely out of place, and dressmakers are busy preparing warm and comfortable, though not heavy, autumn costumes for their clients. All kinds of woollen fabrics, light of weight, but sufficiently substantial to drape in fine folds, are impressed into the service, a very decided preference being shown for fancy materials, so much so that a well-known firm of Bradford coating manufacturers have closed up all their looms for the present, though they continue to run their spinning frames. Fancy mohairs are in considerable demand, and both crepons and woollen canvas are used for making some of the seasonable dresses. Foulards are already found too thin, and are replaced by fancy crepons, some of the designs of which are of a raised character and have a very handsome effect. Such dresses as these need very little trimming, and there is no doubt that the most successful toilettes are those in which a compromise between simplicity and elaboration is skilfully effected. The only trimming on a well-hung skirt of tan-coloured serge is a graduated panel of white cloth braided in lizard-green. Similar braiding outlines the zouave and forms the epaulettes and cuffs. The silk front is lizard-green, and the belt is green leather. The hat, tilted at the now universally accepted angle, is dull green straw with blue and tan checked affetas for trimming in addition to the wings. Another tweed gown in a heather mixture, which is chiefly heliotrope of a pinkish tone, exactly resembling heather bloom, but with suggestions of green and amber. The trimming on the skirt is of the slightest description, and is echoed on the short-basqued coat with its novel, strapped sleeves. The revers are in sulphur-coloured cloth, and the folds of silk are cream tinted, as is the lace of which the cravat is composed. The black hat is trimmed with many feathers, and has sulphur-coloured roses under the brim.

One of the features of mid-season dress is the cloth or velvet cape or collarette, an easily donned but very useful addition to the ordinary summer toilette. Again this year the triple cape which the French call "carrick" has reappeared. The form is different from that of previous seasons, being flat on the shoulders and extending outwards in rounded or pointed epaulettes. Sand-coloured cloth forms one of these, the three collars being bound with green velvet and the whole lined with green glace silk. Another is in periwinkle blue cloth with a narrow binding of brown fur. A very smart specimen of the shoulder cape is made of white satin bordered with sable. Later on, velvet and fur will be largely used in their composition. There is to be a rage for white in costume, and white cloth collarettes will be bound round the edge with black velvet. Black satin is again to be the favourite material for afternoon dress, and next to it comes white or cream-coloured cloth. Tan brown and green are one of the most popular combinations of colour, the green being generally much less in quantity than the tan.

The new mantles for winter wear are almost all three-quarter length, the basques being long and full at the edge. The bodice fits closely to the figure, and is furnished with a gold, silver, or jewelled belt. Some of these new coats are made with revers and collar of fur or velvet, while others button across leaving only sufficient interval to show the collar or collar band and a neat, rather manly, tie at the throat. The moujik will not be dethroned by the new coat. They will reign together. There are many women who cannot bear the weight of a long, full coat, and for them the short jacket will be comfortable and convenient. Varieties of the Eton and bolero are already to be seen in fur—sable, sealskin, chinchilla, and astrakhan. For those who do not aspire to be smart, preferring warmth and comfort, there are endless designs in matelasse cloth, a considerable mixture of silk being woven in with the wool. There is some threatening of a return to the dolman form in some of the latest capes, the sleeves being so cut as to partly pinion the arms. A vivid remembrance of the discomfort of this shape will deter many from choosing anything that resembles it. Some of the new velvet mantles are little more than deep capes, with a sort of bridge for sleeve on either side. They are richly jetted and fur-trimmed, also extremely heavy. Braiding is lavishly used on the new coats, and the designs are, for the most part, larger and more straggling than those to which we are habituated. Long, narrow, curved lines end in a huge sunflower or dahlia or passionflower. This style covers the ground well, after the Japanese fashion.

Terry velvet has been revived for millinery and dress trimmings. A blue velvet hat has a terry velvet crown in ivory colour, richly spangled with imitation turquoise. The numerous feathers are black, and the stems are held with a large clasp of Rhinestones and jet. Steel is still in favour for buckles and clasps on both hats and toques. Some of the long feathers for hats measure quite half a yard, and completely encircle the crown, drooping over the hair at the back. Wings are, if possible, in greater favour than ever, and many hats are spoiled by their too lavish use. Made-up birds keep many humble workers employed, the materials being the dyed wings of pigeons and other eatable birds. Black or grey quills are the correct plumage for cycling or morning hats, and some of them are of portentous width across the top. Cocks' feathers are also used on smart hats and toques, chiefly in the form of a ruche surrounding the crown. White or grey felt hats are crowded with feathers those of the ostrich, the bird of paradise, and the cock sometimes appearing on a single toque, with roses, chiffon, and glittering ornaments. Tyrolese hats are seen in straw as well as felt, and some of them are trimmed with bright blue or red

The chronicler of Fashion in this barren interval between seasons must, writes a lady correspondent, either be silent or content to fill her columns with what is at best conjecture of the modes that are to be. She may have seen much that is in preparation for the coming winter days, but who shall say on which particular patterns fancy will dwell? Verily, "who would rush in where angels fear to tread!" With conjecture, then, must we for the present content ourselves, assuring ourselves, meanwhile, that a further and fit development of the modes that are is always more probable than any sudden movement in a new direction. Shown side by side with the simple and only slightly varying coat and skirt costume, there are just now coats of velvet and coats of caracal, again long three-quarter coats of cloth, close-fitting and fur-trimmed. These are for the woman who can afford to supplement her ordinary winter coat and skirt by a garment of the elegant sort, and they are many of them very charming. The velvet and fur coats I have most admired were those with side fastening, and fashioned after the manner of a blouse with basques. Last winter these were worn, formed of caracal belted in by a jewelled mateal band, but this season we may build them of black or coloured velvet, and thus save our purses. I will venture to say nothing can be more becoming on a wintry day than a costume which consists of a velvet coat and cloth skirt, both of some such rich tint as purple or dark green, or even black with relief of ermine or chinchilla, or, like some I have seen, with lines of military braid and caracal collar and cuffs. Purple of a new shade and dark green are the most prominent colours in the winter costumes prepared so far, and though I would not prophesy, I offer this information for what it is worth.

The side fastenings we have favoured so much for our bodices and blouses, writes a lady correspondent, will be found again, it is more than probable, in the winter gowns. It is distinctly to be preferred with the light sleeve to the prim row of buttons down the front. It creates more opportunity for these epaulette-like trimmings on the shoulder with which we have compensated ourselves for the loss of the wide sleeve. To this renouncing of the wide sleeve we have been coaxed little by little by tucks and drawings innumerable. Chiffon and narrow lace have formed these adornments on our summer gowns and no doubt manœuvrings of braid or velvet, or even of cloth, will furnish like adornments for those of winter. Appliques of cloth over velvet or other cloth are being used just now for autumn gowns, and very possibly will be discovered anew in winter gowns of the elaborate sort. Boleros of this kind, with much embroidery round the open work, I have seen also, formed of coith like the skirt, and worn over an underbodice of contrasting cloth or of silk. The bolero does not die, but keeps perpetually developing fresh phases and influencing its accompaniments. The Parisian costumier still delights in it, and has lately produced a hybrid though rather pretty thing in bodices that, while it is cut to meet the waist at the back and sides, in front pouches, and is gathered into the waistband.

I have found it simply impossible to talk of other than winter gear far north of the Grampians. I am writing these lines by a goodly log fire and shiver when I hear of the muslins and piques that still air themselves in the South. But here, though it is cold, the air is dazzlingly clear and sunny, and the heather hills lovely to look on; so I feel compensated for airy fabrics and meditate making investment in the exquisitely cosy Shetland undergarments one may buy so reasonably here in the far North. These are surely the most luxuriously soft, warm, light, and fleecy things one could imagine, and white as snow. Let me commend them far and near, and not only to the women folk, but to the sterner sex, for whose benefit these peasant knitters make all manner of garments also. Many shops in the Highland towns are agents for these Shetland Islanders, and I would gladly send the address of such a depot to anyone who wished to have it.

According to Dr. A. Brandt, in the *Revue Scientifique*, the "New Woman" may hope to possess a beard in the course of some thousands, possibly, hundreds, of years. "Many women have beards already," says *Natural Science*, alluding to Dr. Brandt's article. "Some take a pride in them, and utilise them as a source os income; others keep them in check by the use of depilatories, of forceps, or even a razor. As for moustaches, they are so common as to pass without remark, and a tender shade upon the upper lip may even be regarded as an added beauty. Still, at the present period in the evolution of our race, it is for the most part in old age that the beard comes to woman. The beard does not appear in man before puberty, and increases in strength with age, often compensating for a loss of hair on the head. Dr. Brandt regards the beard not as an ancestral, but as in part a second and in part a senile character. Like other characters that first appear late in the life of individuals, it is likely to be accelerated in its development. In other words, hair will appear on the face at an earlier age as time goes on, both in men and women. 'Perhaps a day will dawn when we shall think a moustache in a woman less ugly than a bust deformed by the corset.'"

THE coiffeur of the French Senate has been telling the reporters some of the troubles of the hairdresser in Paris, and it is the tyrant cycle that causes them all. Like another Ixion "Tonsor" has been broken on the wheel, for the lady of Paris has become her own tire-woman. She is no longer at home to the artiste, and she no longer allows her hair to be singed, waved, or curled. What would be the good of [illegible] all?" she says; "in ten minutes wind and [illegible]oisture would flatten it out, and not a glossy lock [illegible]main." "But after the ride?" suggested the [illegible]mpathetic interviewer. After the ride things are [illegible] better, for the Romano-Parisian maid throws her[illegible] into half-masculine clothing, a well-starched [illegible]t, and a blouse, and ties her hair in an artless [illegible]ot "simplex munditiis." As for the evening, [illegible] is too tired to dress or have the hairdresser. [illegible] puts on a hat and goes to the restaurant and the [illegible]atre. Alas for the coiffeur! The bikers of an [illegible] time have called his harmless art a crime, and [illegible] is left in the cold. The same complaint (we [illegible]ther fro[illegible] *Pall Mall Gazette*) comes from [illegible] even [illegible]omen; on [illegible]s, for the [illegible]en at the [illegible] chance of

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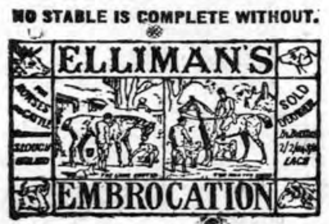

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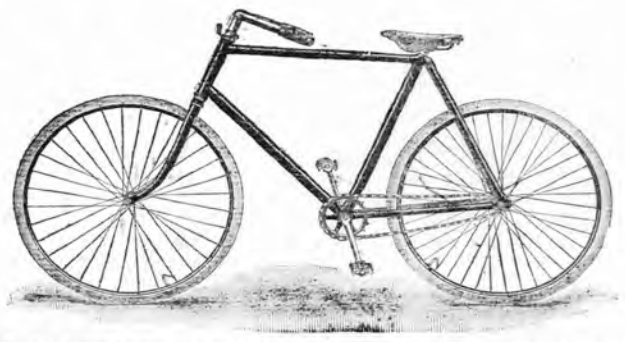

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, they therefore caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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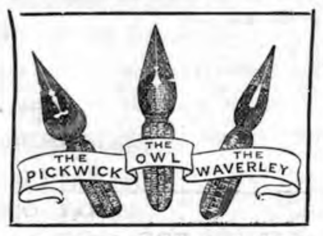

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